

# KISSANE.

**RISDALE.**

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**A Running Sketch of His  
Devious Career,**

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**As Contributed by Our Correspondent  
"Jayhawker."**

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**On the Outer Edge of a Good Many  
Crooked Transactions,**

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aguan Scrip.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—[Special.] Last Saturday I mailed to THE TIMES a full history of Kissance, and its non-appearance in the paper surprised me until I received the telegram from the office yesterday asking for the matter. The history of the case, as printed in the Report, in this city, is substantially that sent to THE TIMES, and should have appeared there one day before its publication here. The Report had gathered a large amount of data bearing on the subject, but so much of it was conflicting that they were afraid to publish it, and finally learning that I had been at work on the case since last July, called upon me for the statement, which

I furnished. That paper is the  
this city which published the a

I have appended the story, as printed, with such changes and additions as my knowledge of the facts seem to warrant. The collateral issues are quite as interesting as the principal case. Lyman Coleman came to San Francisco, and lived here for many years, under his own name, and finally died here. He stood trial on every charge of murder and rape, and was acquitted. This was the case with every one of those charged with him in the commission of the various crimes, except Kilsane, who was twice convicted by his associates turning State's evidence; he being tried first, and the same witnesses afterward changing sides and accusing the others.

From all the facts which I have been able to collect, I am satisfied that Coleman

sane, then but 24 years of age, of Lyman Cole, who always

Just what Gen. Darr means by saying that he "wanted Kissane to make restitution," is hard to understand. He did not owe Gen. Darr or the Chemical Bank one cent—neither had any legal claim upon him, and if he was a criminal and fugitive from justice, they should not have spent "eight months negotiating through a third party

to have him make restitution  
have denounced him at once

Gen. Darr and those acting with him deny that any act of theirs disclosed the identity of Kissane, and they do not pretend that they, at any time, intended having the authorities take any action in the case.

I saw Kissane (Rogers) two nights ago and had a very full talk with him on the subject. He says that the statement that he ever made a confession of participation in the Martha Washington conspiracy is absolutely false, and he invites its publication, if any one has any such document. He says he was visited while in prison by the attorneys and officers of the insurance com-

panies (among whom was H. C. Evarts), and that he told them

within his knowledge which would bear upon the case, and that they decided that such facts as he knew would be of service to them in the trial, and offered to procure him pardon if he would be a witness in the case to which he agreed. There was nothing in any of the statements made by him which could be even tortured into an admission that he was in any way a party to the conspiracy to burn the steamer.

terested in his testimony had  
of his going, and that he

that he would go to South America. He further informed me that in 1877 his brother urged him to go East and stand trial on the indictments, but that his friends and legal advisers told him not to cross the bridge before he came to it, and that he allowed them to persuade him to that course, because he could not inflict upon his family and friends the shame which would follow such a voluntary exposure, though he has known ever since that time that the exposure was inevitable.

has paid nearly \$200,000 in b  
press the publication of his b

As to his life in California, there are two things against him—one that he has devoted and held office without being a citizen, though he claims to have been naturalized. William Kissame at Cincinnati. The burn of the court records there makes it impossible to verify this statement. He was just 15 years of age when he came to the United States, and therefore became a citizen.

der the law, by residence, a  
naturalization. I asked him

The other charge against him is that private citizens of Sonoma county agreed to contribute a certain amount to aid in the construction of a bridge (the county to pay the remainder), and that the money was paid to him, and for a time used by him, and finally paid over to the county. It is said

e- that this payment was fore  
of and his resignation from

Supervisors also enforced by a threat of exposing his early history. That the dread of exposure, and not his fear of the acts done in Sonoma county, was the cause of his resignation, I have no doubt. Therefore, we can see no grounds for stating that his life in California has been anything other than that of an upright man.

The suppression of the story by the San Francisco papers, though a mistake, was through motives of decency and friendship to kinspeople, who were, until a few months ago, ignorant of the facts or identity of Rogers. The silly stories that the newspapers

as were hired or bribed with  
worthy of notice. Mr. De

In 1854 from Cincinnati with Mrs. Kline and her little ones, and though he did not know until recently who Rogers was, he would have been the vile creature his enemies have charged him as being had he done any act which would have wounded the innocent relatives, who had shown him no



ing but kindness. His course in the matter has been mainly, and shows him capable of loyal friendships. The first of the matter was printed here by the Examiner, before it was known who the connections of Rogers were. As soon as young Hearst learned the true inwardness of the matter he refused to have one word of it printed in his paper. That the policy of the Chronicle and Examiner (as well as the other papers) was a mistake, the sequel has proven. If they had printed the whole story at once, it might have been a sensation of a day, and the agony of his kinsmen would not have been prolonged for weeks, and intensified by coupling their names with his and with a manner of falsehoods about their efforts to shield him.

There has been an effort made to connect Kinsane's younger brother with the sending of the \$5000 of Chemical Bank money to him while the latter was in hiding near Buffalo. The forgery was committed in August, 1884; the money was sent from Cincinnati in October of that year, about the time Mrs. Kinsane and her children landed in California.

JATHAWKER.

#### KISSANE'S CAREER.

##### Some Preliminaries—The Widow Kinsane and Her Five Sons.

In 1846 there resided at Grand Cave, La., an old-time Mississippi River steamboat captain named Cummings. He had married Miss Chapin, a southern lady, who had two brothers, Ralph and Reuben, and a young son, Capt. Cummings, who was one of the most popular river men, and with his trusty mate (first officer) was known from Pittsburgh to Mobile, and around up to St. Louis. When the troubles began with Mexico there went down the river one Lyman Cole, whose home was at Oxford, O., thirty miles from Cincinnati. Cole was accompanied by his wife, most beautiful and fascinating woman. Cole was a magnificent physical specimen, and the pair were the most remarkable-looking people on the boat, and soon made friends of all the officers. The captain of that boat was Cummings, the first clerk was James Godfrey Nicholson, and Holland was first mate.

Before the boat reached New Orleans, the two Chapins (the brothers-in-law of Capt. Cummings) came aboard, en route to New Orleans on a gambling expedition—a practice they frequently indulged in on Capt. Cummings's boat. Before that trip had ended at New Orleans, a partnership had been formed between Cole, Cummings and the Chapins to take a cargo of sutlers' supplies to the Rio Grande and traffic on the blood-money of the soldiers. During the entire war these parties plied the Rio Grande with a floating hell, of the most infamous character, and also owned and carried on a vile den at Brownsville and another at Matamoros.

When the war ended these worthies returned with their spoils to Cincinnati, and Cole resumed his residence at Oxford, O. Shortly after this the Chapins made the acquaintance of a young man from New York State, named Finley, who was a practical man, to join them in establishing a boot and shoe manufactory. In two years the firm had come to be known as the leading one in its line in the West.

#### THE WIDOW KISSANE.

In 1848 there came to Cincinnati an elegant and cultured widow named Kinsane. She had five sons and two daughters, to whom she was devoting her life with the earnestness of a Christian mother. She came from Ireland, though she had resided for a time in Canada. Her oldest son, Henry, was a sturdy, plodding fellow, industrious, while William, the second son, was an exceptionally bright boy of 16. His brothers, George, Ralph and Reuben, were mere lads, the latter then too young to enter school.

In a little while William found employment with the venerable and respected Lot Pugh, then the first merchant of Cincinnati. His sons, George E. and Jordan, were then young men, while his younger son, William, was only—just in fact—born. Mr. Pugh was also the father-in-law of the late Judge Samuel Hart, brother of Jesse B. Hart, an attorney in San Francisco.

Young Kinsane remained with Mr. Pugh until the latter part of 1848, rising by degrees until he was the practical manager of the entire business. Shortly after the fall season opened in 1848, when the stock of Mr. Pugh caught fire and was almost totally destroyed. Mr. Pugh never resumed business, but the next spring made a practical transfer of his custom to young Kinsane, who had formerly been a clerk in the store. Young man named Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Kinsane. All of the influence of Mr. Pugh was given to aid the young firm, and by 1851 they had come to be regarded as the leading candle-makers and pork merchants of Cincinnati.

#### YOUNG KISSANE.

Young Kinsane lived at home with his mother, but in the business season spent his earnings at the Walnut-street House, then the rendezvous of the "hog drovers" and river shippers, for the pork and candles put up by his firm found most of its market among the river. The Chapins, Capt. Cummings and their friend, Lyman Cole, were habitués of the Walnut-street House, and here they became acquainted with Kinsane, who made himself acquainted with all of those with whom he had any dealings.

In the fall of 1851 the firm of Chapin & Finley failed, making an assignment to Lyman Cole, who seemed to their principal creditor, Capt. Cummings, also claimed to have been a creditor to the amount of nearly all of his savings. Among the creditors of the firm was Sidney E. Burton, a respected merchant of Cleveland, O.

Young Kinsane had been quite intimate socially with the Chapins, and naturally felt quite a sympathy for them, but especially for the wealthy and influential Capt. Cummings, who said that the failure would drive him to seek employment on the river, and as he had not the means to buy a boat, would have to take a position as a hired man. Shortly after this he proposed that if young Kinsane would lend him \$3000 he would buy a boat and repay the loan in freightage. To this Kinsane consented readily, and in December, 1851, Cummings bought the steamer Martha Washington, an old boat which had seen much service.

About this time Mr. Burton came to Cincinnati to try to secure a settlement of quite a large claim of sheepskins, which had sold and stored with them. They refused to pay him, and the assignee, Mr. Cole, declined recognizing his claim. This was Burton's swindling, and he was left for his home about the middle of January, feeling very bitter on account of the injury done to him.

#### INCENDIARISM AND FORGERY.

##### Burning of the Martha Washington—Daring Forgery—Kinsane's Trials.

After Cummings had purchased the Martha Washington, Cole decided to close out the stock of Chapin & Finley, by sending the manufactured goods via the isthmus to California, and the rest of the stock to such markets as would furnish buyers in the South. Such was the public announcement made.

By the 7th of January, 1852, the boat was laden with an immense cargo, mainly shipped by Cole for Chapin & Finley, but a portion of the cargo was shipped by Smith & Kinsane. On this cargo (or lots of it) lying signed by Cummings and his clerk, the various consignors took out insurance to the amount of \$500,000, while Capt. Cummings insured the boat for \$4500, the policy being in the name of Lewis Choate, the pilot. Cummings was indebted in New Orleans, and he resorted to this trick to swindle his creditors.

The boat left Cincinnati at midnight, January 7, 1852, with its immense (reputed)

cargo and thirty-one cabin passengers. On the night of January 14, 1852, the boat was burned out to the water's edge at Indian Bluffs, near Helena, Ark. Sixteen lives were lost, among them many women and children. At the time there were no suspicious of any fraud or other crime in connection with the loss of the boat, and when the proper proofs were presented, a part of the insurance companies paid up their risks to the amount of \$20,000.

The next spring Mr. Burton met one of the Chapins in New York trying to collect a \$10,000 policy from one of the companies. Chapin said he was having trouble with the company, and that if Burton would assist him in the collection, he would pay Burton's claim. Burton went to the company, and on being shown the application recognized the fact that the policy covered the sheepskins, which he knew were in store in Cincinnati after the steamer sailed. He at once saw that a part of the cargo was simulated, and the rest of it must have been fictitious. He reported his information to the insurance companies, and they engaged him to hunt up the evidence. So successful was he that on the 20th of December, 1852, nine persons were arrested by the United States officials on the charge of conspiracy to burn the steamer Martha Washington.

The Chapin brothers, Lyman Cole and William Kinsane. A preliminary examination was held before Hon. P. B. Wilcox, United States Commissioner. The result of the examination was that all the parties were held for trial at the October term following of the United States Court, to be held at Columbus, O. The defendants were all released on bail. The preliminary examination was concluded on the 18th day of January, 1853.

#### A DARING FORGERY.

In the early summer of 1853 a daring forgery was perpetrated on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank for \$14,800.

Sidney pointed to James Godfrey Nicholson as being the forger, as he had disappeared. His office was broken into and evidence found which connected him with the crime. William Kinsane, who was arrested on the charge.

It should be stated that in the preliminary trial on the conspiracy charge Kinsane was defended by Hon. George E. Pugh and Hon. George H. Perkins. The latter was a tried friend, who, just before his death some years ago, asserted his belief in the innocence of Kinsane. He was his attorney at the trial at Columbus, O. Mr. Pendleton and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

Kinsane demanded an immediate trial on the charge of complicity in the forgery trial, and, owing to the fact that he was under arrest for conspiracy, the court granted a motion case, was found guilty. The injustice was so palpable, on the testimony, that the motion of his attorneys for a new trial was granted, and a change of venue made to Cincinnati. Here he was tried again and convicted, when the Court set aside the verdict of the jury and ordered a new trial, and Kinsane was released on bail.

#### THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

##### The Trial Before Judge McLean—Kinsane Acquitted.

In October following, at Columbus, O., occurred the great conspiracy trial for burning the Martha Washington. The insurance companies had employed Hon. Henry Stansbury and other eminent lawyers to assist in the prosecution. Four hundred witnesses were examined and the trial lasted four weeks. The proof showed clearly that the consignments made by the Chapins and Cole were fictitious, but no evidence was given connecting young Kinsane with the conspirators in any criminal way. When the testimony was all in it was apparent to the defense that the prosecution had utterly failed to make a case. The District Attorney presented the case to the jury and the defense submitted their side of the case. The argument, the Court, Hon. John McLean, charged the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which it did on the 14th of November, 1853. A full report of the trial can be seen in Fifth McLean, United States Court Reports.

In January, 1854, indictments for murder and arson were found against the parties who had been charged with conspiracy in the burning of the Martha Washington. They were arrested and taken to Arkansas, and released on bail, and though the other persons indicted returned for trial and were acquitted, Kinsane was never tried, as will be explained further on.

By this time Kinsane was bankrupt financially and ruined in his reputation. His elder brother, Henry, had gone to California in 1850, and the widowed mother was left in poverty with her little ones in a community which had come to look upon her son as a felon. There were so many evil influences about him that he was almost driven to despair. In the hour of his trouble one friend seemed to remain true to him, and that was his associate in crime, Lyman Cole. He seemed to have almost measureless influence over the young man. Kinsane had no money and he could not ask employment of those who yet trusted him, for his connection with the various criminal enterprises had been heralded all over the country, and he had become an object of suspicion.

#### ANOTHER FORGERY.

##### Dealing in Uncurrent Money—Lyman Cole Kinsane's Confidante.

At this juncture Cole, his evil genius, suggested that they go to New York, in company with James Finley, a fancy tailor of Cincinnati, and open the business of dealing in uncurrent money—that is, the money of western banks, which was then at a discount in New York, though worth par at home. Cole agreed (as shown in the testimony of the Chemical Bank trials) to furnish the capital, and Kinsane and Finley were to take the money and go to New York, then thought the bulk of their stocks in New York and carried their local currency with them to make payments.

While engaged in this business Cole was not known as a partner in the enterprise, but he got the information upon which to carry out his scheme. In the course of the business he succeeded.

In the early part of August, 1854, James Finley appeared at the place of business of Van Brunt & Watrous and presented a letter purporting to have been written by Joseph Hughes, then a famous stock raiser of Kentucky, and to the effect that he had a large quantity of sheepskins for sale. The letter of introduction was as strong as language could make it, and established at once the standing and credit of Mr. Bishop, the name Finley sailed under. Bishop appeared at the place of business, and asked the firm to introduce him to a safe bank in which to open an account. The firm, only too glad to serve their friend and customer, Mr. Hughes, at once introduced him to the Chemical Bank, where Bishop made a deposit of \$3000.

Finley next called on Very & Gwynne and presented a forged letter of introduction from White, Cunningham & Co., of Cincinnati. He was received kindly, but when he asked about a bank they proffered to become responsible for his money. As he was not his part of the play, he made no deposit with them.

The next morning Bishop (Finley) went to the Chemical Bank and drew out \$1950 of the deposit, stating that he was going to the stockyards to buy hogs.

#### A SHARP TRICK.

Just before the close of bank hours that evening Bishop entered the bank, apparently under the influence of liquor and deposited two certified checks, one on Very & Gwynne for \$6018.50, on the Continental Bank, and one of John Thompson for \$12,000, drawn on the American Exchange

Bank. Staggering or rather rolling, over to the bank, he stated that he had been out to the stockyards and had bought a little too much, and asked the cashier to verify the totals of some bills of hogs which he had purchased. The cashier made the additions and found them correct. Bishop then asked him to fill up a check for the amount—\$14,870—which the cashier did. Bishop then signed the check and took it to the paying-teller, with the request that he give him small bills, as he had to pay different people. As the cash had been made up for the day the teller could give him only \$700 in small bills and gave him \$14,000 in \$500 notes of the Chemical Bank.

The forgery of the two certified checks was discovered the next day, but no trace of the forger could be found. It was nearly a week before the bank allowed the press to know of the case.

#### KISSANE ARRESTED AGAIN.

##### In Manacles—Escape and Recapture with His Booty.

When the details were printed Mr. Ellis, a Cincinnati banker, who happened to be in New York, recognized the description of Bishop, and knowing that Cole and Kinsane were in New York with him in business, informed the bank of what he knew. Telegrams were sent to Cincinnati at once and the parties arrested.

Kinsane had but a few dollars on his person when arrested, and none of it was recognized as his. The funds procured from the bank, the same was the case with Cole, while a part of the identical money was found on Finley.

An officer went to New York with a requisition and in company with Capt. James L. Ruffin and Thomas Logan, of Cincinnati, attorney for the bank, started to New York by the Erie Railway. Kinsane was handcuffed to the New York officer and Cole to Capt. Ruffin. When the train reached Homersville Cole and Finley were handcuffed together, while Ruffin took charge of the New York officer in the manacles with Kinsane. The officer went out to get breakfast, leaving Ruffin in charge of the prisoners. What took place between the prisoners and Ruffin will never be known, as he was killed. Kinsane asked to be taken to the closet of the car. Ruffin unlocked the handcuffs and stood in the aisle while the prisoner went in and locked the door. After waiting a reasonable time he opened the door and once shouted that the prisoner had escaped. The train was stopped and Ruffin left behind to search for Kinsane, while the other prisoners were taken to the depot and Finley was locked up for the time, but Cole was soon released on bail.

About two months after the escape Kinsane was recovered at the house of a farmer named Sparrow, who lived at Clarence, Ohio, fifteen miles from Buffalo. The farmer and his wife stated that a Mr. Lynch, of Buffalo, an acquaintance had brought Kinsane to his house, and that he was a relative named Lynch, and that they did not know him. To show their good faith the farmer and his wife produced a package which the prisoner had given them for safekeeping, which was a bottle of medicine found to contain \$6500 of the \$500 notes of the Chemical Bank and a letter from Cole to Lynch, telling him to help Kinsane in his escape. The letter was signed "John Lynch," and was the barkeeper of the Martha Washington on her last trip. Mrs. Lynch afterward testified that she and her husband went to Cincinnati with a note to Kinsane, and that they showed him the money, done up in a bottle of powdered magnesia, to Kinsane.

#### KISSANE'S CONVICTION.

##### His Remarkable Speech to the Court—Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Kinsane was returned to New York and finally tried under an indictment which had been found against him and Cole, the man Finley turning State's evidence. Kinsane was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and nine months. Before he was sent he made the following address to the Court:

"May it please the Court: I shall avail myself of the opportunity now offered (it being the last I shall probably ever have) to make a few remarks, and I wish it distinctly understood 'at what I am about to say is in no way whatever intended by me to reflect upon the Court, or to show that I deserve any penalty which the Court may deem proper to inflict. My life, sir, has not, as some of the public prints set forth, been one continued scene of crime. I was born in Ohio in peace, contentment and happiness, known and respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, without a stain upon my name, and without a shadow of evil hour there came about my dwelling those who had blighted and blasted many a home before. I shall not enter into the details of the wretchedness and desolation which I have endured, but I will say that I have before you this day; also of sending my family, homeless, homeless and penniless, wanderers on the face of the vast world, and of consigning a fellow-creature to a living tomb. But the edicts of the law must be fulfilled. The consequences must fall on those who come antagonistic to it; and cheerfully, gladly, yes, joyfully would I go hence, to wherever it may please you to consign me, did I feel that I might yet live to return regenerated, untarnished; that I could once more take that proud station among family and friends which I then held."

"But alas, sir, this cannot be, and the overwhelming consciousness of it inflicts more misery and wretchedness than I could have dreamed of. The law can inflict. There is no escape from one's feelings, except through the portals of the grave. I could escape from the railroad cars at night, and I could lie out in the wild woods night after night with no covering but the canopy of heaven; but there was one ever-watchful companion which I could not escape, and that was the conscience of my heart. 'What have you been, what infamy and disgrace have you entailed upon yourself?' I could hear it in the leaves that rustled over my head, and I could hear it in every sound that was borne upon the breeze. The whole world may forgive me, but I cannot forgive myself. I had hoped, sir, to reach some distant corner of the globe, and there to live and know me no more—where I could have settled down among strangers, and once more have been a man among men. The ever-present memory of the past would have been a bright light to guide me in the path of rectitude in all the future, and would have illumined the rock upon which I was cast away. Providence has otherwise decreed, and I am here; but were I permitted

#### THE KISSANE INDICTMENTS.

##### Ex-Prosecuting Attorney Drew Had No Knowledge of Their Folly.

The friends of Cole and his confederates notified him that he could voluntarily leave the country or be assassinated. He communicated the things to the authorities and asked protection, but they told him they could give him no real protection. In this state of dread he remained six weeks in New York, when the thing became undurable, and in very terror he fled the country. It should be stated, however, that the insurance companies promised him that all the indictments against him in all the various cases should be dropped, and that promises were made while he was a prisoner, but those making them did not keep their faith. Since leaving New York his career in Nicaragua and California is well known. Whether he deserves to be tried on the old indictments is left for the reader to decide after reading the foregoing unvarnished facts.

In substitution of his denial he submitted the following letter from Robert C. Pugh, afterwards Assistant Prosecutor, and who acted as attorney for Kinsane in the matter under discussion, and from Charles H. Fox, Deputy County Clerk for a part of Mr. Drew's term as Prosecuting Attorney:

HAMILTON COUNTY, CINCINNATI, April 8, 1857.—Samuel H. Drew—DEAR SIR: I see by this morning's Commercial Gazette that I am accredited

to depart this day, and whenever I shall please the Court, I shall be ready to depart, such shall be my course—I trust a wiser and a better man.

Cole was not tried until some time after Kinsane was acquitted. This he was, and Kinsane was acquitted. The latter gave entirely different testimony in the two trials.

#### HIS PARDON AND FLIGHT.

##### How the Pardon Was Procured—Official Documents.

Shortly after Kinsane's conviction the insurance companies, which had taken the risks on the cargo of the Martha Washington, became satisfied that Cole, and not Kinsane, was the inventor of the scheme, and J. W. Hartwell, of the Cincinnati Insurance Company, visited Kinsane in prison, and offered to procure his pardon if he would aid them in securing evidence by which they could defend the suits instituted on the cargo.

To this proposition Kinsane assented, and told them of the facts to which he could testify. Armed with this statement of what he expected to prove by Kinsane, the insurance companies agreed to every inducement within their reach to aid them with their pardon. Many letters were sent to the Governor, most of which asserted that Kinsane was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted. Others, written under other influences, urged the Governor to refuse the pardon. An investigation as to the source of the protests developed the fact that they were all inspired by Cole, who had not been yet tried for the Chemical Bank forgery, and those interested with him in collecting the unpaid risks in the Martha Washington. These facts became so apparent that A. Oakley Hall, District Attorney, who had prosecuted Kinsane, joined in the appeal for pardon, and sent with his request to the Governor the following letter from Prosecuting Attorney (now Judge) Joseph Cox:

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

"A. Oakley Hall, Esq., District Attorney, New York—DEAR SIR: J. W. Hartwell, Esq., in connection with several other citizens of Indiana, has written me, requesting me to request you to use your influence with the Governor of your State for the pardon of William Kinsane, who was convicted last spring in your city of forgery, and sentenced to Sing Sing for some years."

"I have given the subject some thought, and the only ground upon which I could see any ground in favor of his being pardoned would be that such a course would be promotive of public justice than his further incarceration. The unenviable position which he has occupied in public estimation for the last two or three years, and the leading thinker, if not actor, in the Martha Washington tragedy is well calculated to make me hesitate long before taking any step to release from confinement so active a spirit for evil."

Mr. Hartwell has shown me Kinsane's full confession of that infernal plot to destroy the Martha Washington, and he also has a statement of his own, in which, in prison, have every confidence that if pardoned he will give the full benefit of his testimony to substantiate the facts he has communicated to them, whenever his services may be required by the State."

"I understand that in the case in your city against Lyman Cole (another Martha Washington conspirator) and others every effort is being made to bring about the pardon of Kinsane and drive you to trial while he is in the penitentiary, so that you cannot avail yourself of his testimony. His testimony is undoubtedly of great importance to the State, and as he is now in prison, have every confidence that if pardoned he will give the full benefit of his testimony to substantiate the facts he has communicated to them, whenever his services may be required by the State."

"In these prosecutions the testimony of Kinsane—if it can be had—will be of great importance in settling whatever of doubt may be in the public mind as to the guilt of the whole party."

"Kinsane has perhaps a year and a half or two years yet to serve, and at the expiration of that time will be at liberty. When he may, and undoubtedly will, endeavor to render that evidence which he now offers. Will not the satisfying of the public mind, as to the guilt of these, bring the rest of them to just punishment, and the prevention of the payment of such large amounts of insurance be of greater benefit to society than the incarceration of one individual for one or two years? My opinion would be most correct if you are acting with me, and those who are acting with you, after mature reflection, that Kinsane will render you the testimony and services as he proffers, a pardon should be extended to him."

"If you deem this of sufficient importance to communicate to the Executive of your State, you are at liberty to do so. Respectfully, Joseph Cox, Prosecuting Attorney Hamilton county, Ohio."

#### KISSANE FLEES.

The Governor finally yielded to the pressure, and on the 9th of December, 1855, issued the pardon.

Then Kinsane realized that he had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. The friends of Cole and his confederates notified him that he could voluntarily leave the country or be assassinated. He communicated the things to the authorities and asked protection, but they told him they could give him no real protection. In this state of dread he remained six weeks in New York, when the thing became undurable, and in very terror he fled the country. It should be stated, however, that the insurance companies promised him that all the indictments against him in all the various cases should be dropped, and that promises were made while he was a prisoner, but those making them did not keep their faith. Since leaving New York his career in Nicaragua and California is well known. Whether he deserves to be tried on the old indictments is left for the reader to decide after reading the foregoing unvarnished facts.

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Shortly after Kinsane's conviction the insurance companies, which had taken the risks on the cargo of the Martha Washington, became satisfied that Cole, and not Kinsane, was the inventor of the scheme, and J. W. Hartwell, of the Cincinnati Insurance Company, visited Kinsane in prison, and offered to procure his pardon if he would aid them in securing evidence by which they could defend the suits instituted on the cargo.

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

"A. Oakley Hall, Esq., District Attorney, New York—DEAR SIR: J. W. Hartwell, Esq., in connection with several other citizens of Indiana, has written me, requesting me to request you to use your influence with the Governor of your State for the pardon of William Kinsane, who was convicted last spring in your city of forgery, and sentenced to Sing Sing for some years."

"I have given the subject some thought, and the only ground upon which I could see any ground in favor of his being pardoned would be that such a course would be promotive of public justice than his further incarceration. The unenviable position which he has occupied in public estimation for the last two or three years, and the leading thinker, if not actor, in the Martha Washington tragedy is well calculated to make me hesitate long before taking any step to release from confinement so active a spirit for evil."

Mr. Hartwell has shown me Kinsane's full confession of that infernal plot to destroy the Martha Washington, and he also has a statement of his own, in which, in prison, have every confidence that if pardoned he will give the full benefit of his testimony to substantiate the facts he has communicated to them, whenever his services may be required by the State."

"I understand that in the case in your city against Lyman Cole (another Martha Washington conspirator) and others every effort is being made to bring about the pardon of Kinsane and drive you to trial while he is in the penitentiary, so that you cannot avail yourself of his testimony. His testimony is undoubtedly of great importance to the State, and as he is now in prison, have every confidence that if pardoned he will give the full benefit of his testimony to substantiate the facts he has communicated to them, whenever his services may be required by the State."

"In these prosecutions the testimony of Kinsane—if it can be had—will be of great importance in settling whatever of doubt may be in the public mind as to the guilt of the whole party."

"Kinsane has perhaps a year and a half or two years yet to serve, and at the expiration of that time will be at liberty. When he may, and undoubtedly will, endeavor to render that evidence which he now offers. Will not the satisfying of the public mind, as to the guilt of these, bring the rest of them to just punishment, and the prevention of the payment of such large amounts of insurance be of greater benefit to society than the incarceration of one individual for one or two years? My opinion would be most correct if you are acting with me, and those who are acting with you, after mature reflection, that Kinsane will render you the testimony and services as he proffers, a pardon should be extended to him."

"If you deem this of sufficient importance to communicate to the Executive of your State, you are at liberty to do so. Respectfully, Joseph Cox, Prosecuting Attorney Hamilton county, Ohio."

#### KISSANE FLEES.

The Governor finally yielded to the pressure, and on the 9th of December, 1855, issued the pardon.

Then Kinsane realized that he had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. The friends of Cole and his confederates notified him that he could voluntarily leave the country or be assassinated. He communicated the things to the authorities and asked protection, but they told him they could give him no real protection. In this state of dread he remained six weeks in New York, when the thing became undurable, and in very terror he fled the country. It should be stated, however, that the insurance companies promised him that all the indictments against him in all the various cases should be dropped, and that promises were made while he was a prisoner, but those making them did not keep their faith. Since leaving New York his career in Nicaragua and California is well known. Whether he deserves to be tried on the old indictments is left for the reader to decide after reading the foregoing unvarnished facts.

#### THE KISSANE INDICTMENTS.

##### Ex-Prosecuting Attorney Drew Had No Knowledge of Their Folly.

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In substitution of his denial he submitted the following letter from Robert C. Pugh, afterwards Assistant Prosecutor, and who acted as attorney for Kinsane in the matter under discussion, and from Charles H. Fox, Deputy County Clerk for a part of Mr. Drew's term as Prosecuting Attorney:

HAMILTON COUNTY, CINCINNATI, April 8, 1857.—Samuel H. Drew—DEAR SIR: I see by this morning's Commercial Gazette that I am accredited

to depart this day, and whenever I shall please the Court, I shall be ready to depart, such shall be my course—I trust a wiser and a better man.

Cole was not tried until some time after Kinsane was acquitted. This he was, and Kinsane was acquitted. The latter gave entirely different testimony in the two trials.

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## THE PREACHERS.

## SYNOPSIS OF SEVERAL OF YESTERDAY'S DISCOURSES.

Rev. W. H. Pendleton on the Antidote for Backsliding—Rev. W. H. Cantine on the Test of Christianity—Salvation Meeting.

The services of the Baptist Church, sojourning in Good Templars' Hall, attracted a goodly number of worshippers yesterday, the hall being filled to the doors.

The services opened with the doxology, in which the congregation joined, standing, and a brief invocation was given by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton. All sang Hymn No. 119.

Arise, my soul, arise. Shake of thy trembling fears, when Mr. Pendleton read from the sixth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Rev. Mr. Scarborough then offered prayer. Hymn No. 229: "I will sing of my Redeemer and His wondrous work to me," was sung with ardor, after which the pastor announced a conference with the committee on the purchase of lot and erection of building at 12 o'clock this day.

The text was found in Hebrews vi., 9: "But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation, though we thus speak."

In reading the preceding eight verses one is struck with the impossibility of ever renewing a man to repentance who has once fallen from grace. We have closed our eyes and inquired, What meaneth this? We have been perplexed to know the meaning of the apostle. Now, let us take the key of this fifth verse and unlock the mystery. The apostle was persuaded better things of you, things are expected from you which accompany salvation. This will be the subject of our morning inquiry.

First—We may name honesty. A saved man will be an honest man. You will be honest with yourselves. You will be honest with each other. A man who can fall and pay 30 cents on a dollar and put the other 70 in his pocket is not a saved man. At the command of our Savior Zacharias came down from the tree which he had climbed to satisfy his curiosity. He was a tax-gatherer and had been cheating the people of Jericho. He had cheated some tenfold, some twenty and some sixty. Upon conversion he refunded this money to the people he had robbed, and Zacharias was a saved man.

There is a fund in Washington called the Conscience Fund. Trace it back and what is the result? Men who have been cheating the Government have become Christians; they make restitution and they are saved men.

Salvation makes a man honest in his service to God. Like David, by his own life he stands pledged to the service of his Maker. A saved man will be loyal to the power that saved him, and that is but another term for loyalty to Christ. He will be a prophet, priest and king. The profession of the power of Christ is expected of every saved man. Three attributes of the Redeemer are: First, honesty; second, loyalty; third, assimilation.

It is a philosophical axiom that men become assimilated to the character of the god which they worship. If they worship a god of war they become warlike. If they worship a god of licentiousness they become licentious. When applied to the Christian religion, how beautiful it is! The God who is a Spirit is beyond our apprehension. God must reveal Himself to us in our sphere. The incarnation of Jesus Christ is a philosophical necessity. In Him there is a manifestation of the eternal God; worship Him and you worship God.

His character. So the saved man becomes assimilated to the Christ which saved him. No natural—no unconverted eye saw Christ after His resurrection. He was essentially a Spirit.

If we become assimilated to Him we become spiritual, and like Him our hopes and aspirations arise to Heaven.

Upon the conclusion of the services the church held a business meeting. S. M. Davidson, chairman of the committee, reported the purchase of a lot on Fourth street, near Main, adjoining the Flower Festival house. The lot is a rectangle of 32 feet and a depth of 180 feet, and was bought by the committee for \$6000. If the church is suited with the lot, it can take the same of the bank of the city. Other wise, no harm is done. The church voted unanimously to accept the lot as the site for its church, and appointed the following committee on building: S. M. Davidson, C. T. Barker, H. C. Thomas, W. B. Scarborough, J. C. Scott. The committee will hold a meeting next Wednesday at 1 p.m.

## THE TEST OF CHRISTIANITY.

## Man's Exceptional Unhappiness and the Remedy to Be Applied.

At Armory Hall yesterday morning Rev. R. S. Cantine preached from Luke xv., 17: "And when he came to himself he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger!"

There are three questions that we have a right to ask of every religious system. First, what is God? Secondly, what is man? And, thirdly, what is the relation between God and man, and the duties that grow out of these relations?

Religion is the science of the relations between God and man.

Every religious system is based upon some facts or alleged facts that exist in the nature of God and man.

The theory (though that is a poor word to use) of the religion of Jesus Christ is that upon which the statements of the Bible are based. How far is this true? Is the relation between God and man as the Bible represents it? How far does it meet our needs, wants, desires and aspirations? How much does it state that we know to be true by proof which it is impossible to doubt, or how much does it state that is questioned by sense? If it states much that we know to be true we should give it credit for some things that are not known so absolutely.

The greatest test of the truth of these Biblical statements is the fact upon which they proceed and for which they offer a remedy, and that is the unhappiness, the exceptional unhappiness, of man. The parable from which the text is taken is an exemplification of it; and all history, all human experience, attests the truth of this fact. The poet, the historian, the novelist, all classes, acknowledge it, though some may at times deride it.

Not only is man unhappy, but the most unhappy of all created beings. Take the lower animals. They find their utmost enjoyment in the gratification of their appetites, and, having these gratified and no responsibility, care, or fear of disease and death before them, are supremely happy. How is it that when we come to the highest form we find the most unhappiness? By some we are told it is a law of nature. Capacity for the most intense enjoyment is also accompanied by the most acute susceptibility to pain. If this is true, it is a bad outlook ahead—if, as we advance toward greater pleasure, we find also greater suffering.

But another peculiar fact is that, while animals find most pleasure in the indulgence of appetites, man is proportionately unhappy as he gives way to these appetites. The law is reversed. Man suffers from these gratifications peculiarly in two ways: from satiety and from remorse. Give a man all his earthly desires—wealth, friends, fame, honor—and yet he is not satisfied. At times all these pall upon him. Strange

fact, when viewed in the light of dry materialistic science!

Out upon the plain from the beasts. The strong triumph over the weak and crush out his life. It is the survival of the fittest, and the height of enjoyment to the victor. But let man, the stronger, crush out the life of the weaker—commit murder—and what is the result? In the light of materialistic science, the latter is right as much as the former; the laws should not punish, the conscience should not govern. But it is not so. Our highest and most blessed feelings are outraged and lacerated. The murderer is an outcast. And conscience—remorseless, stinging conscience—follows him by day and by night to make life a burden.

These are the exceptional miseries of mankind.

Let the materialist explain this if he can by his philosophy. And if he can not (and he never has), let him stand aside and hear what the Bible says upon the subject.

By the Bible theory, man's career has not been one of uninterrupted progress. By the Bible, man is not an animal, but a man, and differs from all other animals not only in degree, but in kind; and however created, whether instantaneously, or by a long process of evolution, it was in the image of God, with special attributes.

The Bible says that in the possession of these God-given attributes man has wandered away from his Father—has called for his portion of goods to go into a far country—has tried to live in a God-created world without God.

And it is by this trying to live without God, by remaining out of harmony with his Creator, that man is so unhappy; that he comes weary of the pleasures of life and asks, as is done so widely even in this day, "Is life worth living?"

The Bible offers a remedy for this state of unhappiness, and it is that man shall bring himself into harmony with God, and live, not for the gratification of his appetites alone, but for higher and better things. It furnishes us the example of life in Christ, and He is the one who can give to all eternal life. He lived among us a perfect life and gave evidence of His power in His miracles, and all along the history of the ages since then have been examples of thousands who are witnesses to His power in the reformation of their lives. They are with us today. The gospel theory of the fall, the redemption and delivery of man is best adapted to save man from his unhappiness, and the offer still is, "Whoever will, let him come."

## SALVATION ARMY.

## A Meeting in the Basement Church Described.

There is a little basement, 40x20, under the Southern California National Bank, at the corner of First and Spring streets, where a class of people, commonly called the "Salvation Army," congregated daily for the purpose of praying and singing. The entrance is on First street, and the visitor who is bold enough to dive down the narrow little stairway soon finds himself in an underground room dimly lit up with faintly glimmering coal oil lamps suspended from the low ceiling. He has to stand on a narrow platform at the foot of the stairs a few minutes before his eyes become accustomed to the dim light.

The natural curiosity of man causes him to take one look around the room, and the strange, weird sight that meets his eyes is too much for him, and he takes a seat as near the entrance as possible and awaits developments. About two hundred chairs are arranged in rows about the room and the floor is covered with a layer of sawdust. Immediately in front of the visitor, and at the south side of the room, is a raised platform or stage on which the "army" sit in a half-circle.

A large blackboard, that covers almost half of that end of the room and extends to the low ceiling, is back of the "army," or "salvation singers." To the left of the stage is a small organ fronting the audience. A small library stands on the right of the stage, and its shelves are full of hymn books and Salvation Army literature. A small altar or stand has been placed in the center of the stage, and a well-worn Bible and faded bouquet decorates the altar. The organ is also decorated with faded flowers. The sad, drooping condition of the flowers is probably caused by the load-like atmosphere of the underground church, where great many people have often wondered what the music could be that seemed to come from under the sidewalk in front of the Nadeau. Persons in passing often stop and look up and down the street in amazement, and pass on with a quizzical look on their faces.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter watched the passerby for a while, when he decided on being good for one day at least, and he turned the corner and was soon standing on the little platform at the foot of the narrow stairway. The "meeting" was under full headway. "Singin'" and "shoutin'" held high and clear, and the "amen corner" seemed to fit about from one end of the room to the other. There were about 125 people in the room. A majority of them seemed to have been gathered in from the byways of the city. There were no women in the audience, and, strange as it may seem, considering the character of the audience, everybody behaved in a quiet, Christian-like manner that is seldom outdone in the best-arranged churches.

After the reporter's eyes had wandered over the room he moved around to the left until he secured a seat near the platform. There was a young lady at the organ who must have been quite pretty in her younger days, but she has a mournful look about the corners of her mouth which takes away the youthful smile that is so becoming to young women. She has a good voice, however, and her singing is one of the principal attractions. Three men and two women are on the stage. One of the women who does a good deal of talking, is the happiest-looking creature that one ever saw in any church. A broad grin is on her face all the time, even during that solemn time when a mourner is wending his way to the anxious seat. The other lady is there, and in physique would make a good match for Sarah Bernhardt. She never smiles, and when the "amen corner" under headway she can do more shouting than all the rest of the crowd put together. The men also have that sad, far-off look on their faces which strongly reminds one of funeral procession at mid-night. They all seem to hold equal positions, for first one talks and then the other, and no one acts like a master of ceremonies.

The services were under full headway when the reporter entered. The smiling-faced lady had the pulpit and she seemed to be giving her experience. "Yes, my dear brothers, I was at school when I got saved."

Amen corner in chorus: "Glory to God! Glory!"

Smiling lady: "I wor studyin' all things. I know some store-keepers can recommend goods, but I kin recommend God! Break all down, 'n' let God have ye. (Groans from the amen corner.) Jist glory in Jesus! He has a strong arm, 'n' kin save yer wicked men, when ye air whay down. He kin do it if He kin save us women, 'n' I know He saved me. Let us have a free meetin', 'n' all pray." (Song by all, without regard to time or tune.)

Wild-eyed man in the audience: "I want to tell you where I was before I was converted; I was a doctor. I am well in soul and body now. Glory to God. (The same from amen corner.) The glory is rushing through my soul like a river in the Rocky Mountains." [All sing.]

Thin woman on platform, rising timidly: "We will drink from the well of water. It is a privilege to have the fountain in our soul, and it just gushes and flows out of mine."

Fat, bald-headed man in audience jumps up suddenly: "I'm at the fountain drinkin' right now! Glory!"

Amen corner: "Glory! Amen! Sing, brothers!"

About two dozen told their experience, and before the meeting adjourned five or six seely-looking men, who could not be

dragged into any other kind of a church, marched up to the anxious seat and announced their intention of leading better lives.

There is no doubt that the little church in the basement is doing good work among a class of people who are seldom reached by the more polite gospel ministrations.

Y. M. C. A. Services "for men only" were held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at the First Congregational Church, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A short, interesting address was delivered by Rev. E. B. Brainard, and the music was furnished by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra and male quartette.

Land Speculators. McCarthy's California Land Office, 23 West First street, can sell you some fine acreage as follows: 100 acres, Cucamonga, Ontario, and in the new towns along the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Several big buys. Please call. James P. McCarthy, Agent.

Dots. J. W. Davis, prescription druggist. Buy your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holmes and Scott's, 127 S. Spring st., between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 146.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist. The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhoea, ovarian diseases, irregularities—relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. No. 341 S. Spring st. Large assortment of traveling and tourists' shirts at Eagleson & Co.'s, 50 North Spring st.

Real Estate. REVISED LIST

SPECIAL BARGAINS! OFFERED FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

L. M. BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Who has removed his office to Room 12, Bumiller Block, No. 39 N. Spring Street, OVER PEOPLE'S STORE.

17½ acres at Azusa. 17½ acres on Second street, near Ella Villa College. 10 acres on the hills, one mile west of Spring street. 10 acres, set in fruit, on Temple street. 5 acres, cor. Washington and San Pedro sts. 300 acres at Cucamonga, with water, at \$30 per acre. 100 acres, three miles south of the city. 17½ acres at Glendale. 100 acres at San Dimas. 25 acres at San Gabriel. 103 acres at Anaheim. 5 acres on cable road to Garvanzo. And some extra fine bargains in houses and lots in the city.

L. M. BROWN, Room 12, Over People's Store.

For Sale!

LICK TRACT!

TWO OF THE CHOICE 20-ACRE PIECES!

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Call immediately on BRADSHAW & ZELLNER, 33 S. Spring st., Room 23.

Lumber. WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING CO. (Formerly the Oregon Lumber Co.) OREGON PINE AND CALIFORNIA REDWOOD LUMBER Of every description at their new yard

ON DATE, CHAVEZ AND MISSION STS. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited. J. A. HESS, Agent.

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER AND MILL CO.'S LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS Commercial Street.

Wood and Coal. AUSTRALIAN COAL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY, Office No. 9 Sonora street.

HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL. STANBURY BROS. & HARVEY, Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 472. Orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city. Patronage solicited.

Unclassified. FOR SALE, 1200 BARRELS PORTLAND CEMENT, 500 BARRELS PHENIX PLASTER, 100 BAGS ALFALFA SEED, AT LOWEST RATES.

EVANS & MCFARLAND, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CITY WAREHOUSE, Nos. 149 to 153 Upper Main Street.

Agents for the celebrated WOOLTON DESKS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS—FOR SALE, cuttings of the following varieties: Berger, Zinfandel, Trousseau, Gracioso, Mataro, Carignan, Petit Penot or Black Burgundy, Gamay, Tientura, and other varieties. E. L. MAYBERRY, San Gabriel.

THE EVENT OF THIS SEASON! Grand exhibition of French imported pattern hats and bonnets, opening on March 21st, and April 1st and 2d. Also, the finest display of French flowers and an immense assortment of the most elegant millinery, selected in person at New York by Madame Gottlieb, and at the very lowest prices. The ladies are all invited to attend. No cards. MADAME GOTT HELF, 25 S. Spring st., Roeder block.

## Real Estate.

## MELROSE!

Come and visit this latest candidate for public favor. It is "FAIR MELROSE," immediately adjoining the city on the west, and will stand inspection by daylight as well as by moonlight. The land is of the finest quality, the water abundant and already piped through the tract. Also an abundance of pure soft water within 15 ft. of the surface. The air, fresh from the ocean, is as the breath of spring. The lots are large, streets wide and straight. The dummy line of railroad is being constructed through the tract. Lots, 60 ft. front, from \$200 to \$325. The property is good security for the price, so the terms will be easy. The first 50 lots sold will be sold for one-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. Interest at 8 per cent. per annum. A map of the tract and a certificate of title given with every lot. Now, don't delay, but come at once, for first come first served. Free carriage to the grounds. Call on or address,

M. L. WICKS, CORNER COURT AND MAIN STREETS, S. K. LINDLEY, Room 8, No. 75 North Spring Street, or J. P. MCCARTHY, 23 West First Street.

Hotel. BELMONT HOTEL.

Under New Management. TERMINUS SECOND-ST. CABLE ROAD.

—THE BELMONT— Occupies the most charming and convenient situation in Southern California, commanding an extended view of mountain and valley. The hotel grounds are large and highly cultivated. The house is heated by steam, and each room is connected with the office by electric bell.

Under the new management the house will be re-furnished and placed upon the basis of a first-class family hotel. Cars run every twelve minutes, from 6:20 a.m. to 11:10 p.m. One and one-quarter miles from the business center.

CLARK & PATRICK, Proprietors.

Unclassified. ALAMITOS BEACH TOWNSITE Joins Long Beach

On the east, 22 miles south of Los Angeles, supplied with pure artesian water. Large park. Ten miles of streets to be graded and lined with trees. Broad driveway to the ocean. A rich deposit of mineral clay, superior for pipe and pottery ware. Vast reservoir. Good brick. Commanding view of ocean, mountains, islands, harbors and towns. Beach unrivaled for bathing and driving. Lots 50x100 and 200 feet, selling from 150 to \$1000 each. \$35,000 worth of lots sold.

Terms, 1/3 down, 1/2 in one year, 1/2 in two years. G. W. ELWOOD, Manager, Long Beach, Cal.

Local Agents. PHILLIPS & WAITE, 121 N. Main st., Los Angeles. H. R. WILCOX, 12 N. Spring st., Los Angeles. DELACY & MCDONALD, 25 Temple st.

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—THE MILTON ROUTE— TO YOSEMITE!

Is 70 MILES THE SHORTEST. Twenty-four hours travel the less, and \$20 less in fare than any other route.

WARNER BROS., Ticket Agents, 302 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

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THE NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESK. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER, Educational Bookellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

H. T. HAZARD, JAS. R. TOWNSEND, HAZARD & TOWNSEND, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

And Attorneys in patent cases. Procure patents in all countries. The only complete Patent Office Library in Southern California. Copyrights, Trade Marks and Labels. Room 9, Downey block, Los Angeles, Cal.

H. T. Hazard will practice in all the courts.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. MARENGO WATER COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Marengo Water Company will be held at the office of the company, room 3, No. 25 West First street, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the board of directors, W. G. HUGHES, Secretary.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY! For LIVER BILE, INDIGESTION, etc. Free from mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 86 Francisco.

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200 GOOD ROOMS AT LOW RATES. GAS and water in each room; reading-room and bath free; linen changed daily; house open all night; best beds in the world.

TYPEWRITERS For sale and for rent. SHORTHAND REPORTING Done and taught by a gentleman having skill and experience in his profession. Room 16, Allen block, Spring and Temple sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT residence of 10 rooms, hall, closets and large bathroom; electric bell and all modern improvements; cement walks; nice stable; large lot, on the street, 15 minutes' walk from Temple block. Price, only \$7000, on easy terms. R. VERCH, room 30, Temple block.

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Unclassified. ALAMITOS BEACH TOWNSITE Joins Long Beach

On the east, 22 miles south of Los Angeles, supplied with pure artesian water. Large park. Ten miles of streets to be graded and lined with trees. Broad driveway to the ocean. A rich deposit of mineral clay, superior for pipe and pottery ware. Vast reservoir. Good brick. Commanding view of ocean, mountains, islands, harbors and towns. Beach unrivaled for bathing and driving. Lots 50x100 and 200 feet, selling from 150 to \$1000 each. \$35,000 worth of lots sold.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. MARENGO WATER COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Marengo Water Company will be held at the office of the company, room 3, No. 25 West First street, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the board of directors, W. G. HUGHES, Secretary.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY! For LIVER BILE, INDIGESTION, etc. Free from mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 86 Francisco.

ST. DAVID'S, 715 HOWARD ST., NEAR THIRD, SAN FRANCISCO.

200 GOOD ROOMS AT LOW RATES. GAS and water in each room; reading-room and bath free; linen changed daily; house open all night; best beds in the world.

TYPEWRITERS For sale and for rent. SHORTHAND REPORTING Done and taught by a gentleman having skill and experience in his profession. Room 16, Allen block, Spring and Temple sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT residence of 10 rooms, hall, closets and large bathroom; electric bell and all modern improvements; cement walks; nice stable; large lot, on the street, 15 minutes' walk from Temple block. Price, only \$7000, on easy terms. R. VERCH, room 30, Temple block.

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Come and visit this latest candidate for public favor. It is "FAIR MELROSE," immediately adjoining the city on the west, and will stand inspection by daylight as well as by moonlight. The land is of the finest quality, the water abundant and already piped through the tract. Also an abundance of pure soft water within 15 ft. of the surface. The air, fresh from the ocean, is as the breath of spring. The lots are large, streets wide and straight. The dummy line of railroad is being constructed through the tract. Lots, 60 ft. front, from \$200 to \$325. The property is good security for the price, so the terms will be easy. The first 50 lots sold will be sold for one-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. Interest at 8 per cent. per annum. A map of the tract and a certificate of title given with every lot. Now, don't delay, but come at once, for first come first served. Free carriage to the grounds. Call on or address,

M. L. WICKS, CORNER COURT AND MAIN STREETS, S



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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the preference. Use one side of the sheet only. Write plainly, and send real names for the private information of the Editor.

TELEPHONES—Business Office.....No. 29  
Editorial (3 bells).....No. 29

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,  
Temple and New High sts., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Entered at Postoffice as 2d-class matter.

## The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.  
ALBERT McFARLAND,  
Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

## TO BE REMOVED.

On or about the 1st day of May, the office of the Times-Mirror Company will be removed to the new Times Building, on the northeast corner of First and Fort streets.

## POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Religious war on Tonga Island....The London Times charges Parnell with expressing approval of the Phoenix Park murder....Sunday laws vigorously enforced at Washington and Long Island City....Diaz's chances of another term as President of Mexico....The Canadian government's expedition to explore the Yukon country....Grand Parlor of Native Sons to convene at Nevada today....Rain in California....Anarchists attempt to burn a New York newspaper building....Workmen to parade in St. Louis, May 1st....Three miners killed at Connellville, Pa....Clearing-house returns....Five persons killed by the bursting of a water-tank at Palestine, Ill....Rain in Kansas....Death of Charles Kohler....Fatal accident near West Berkeley....American syndicates buying large tracts in Mexico....A prominent Georgia railroad man killed....Chicago markets for California fruits....L. M. Holt makes a denial....Crop outlook in Mississippi Valley....Mishap to steamer Los Angeles....No verdict in the Hadlock case....Chief Crowley on the Springer case....Reported wreck of a British ship....The Pope and Knights of Labor....Death of a noted actress.

The American land-boomer has begun operations on a large scale in Mexico.

The steamer Los Angeles encountered a series of mishaps in attempting to leave San Francisco harbor yesterday, but she still floats.

The Knights of Labor, in arranging their May 1st parade in St. Louis, wisely concluded that none but American flags should appear in line.

A HIGHLY-INTERESTING letter detailing the progress which Santa Barbara is making appears in today's TIMES. These booms are as catching as the measles.

MEXICO is in the throes of another Presidential election, and Diaz seems to have things all his own way, even to the extent of amending the Constitution to allow him to succeed himself.

AN error in a paragraph printed in last Saturday's issue made THE TIMES say that the trustees to select a site for the new Board of Trade building are looking with favor on the northwest corner of First and Fort streets. It should have read southwest—the property owned by John Bryson, Sr. Either corner, however, would be good for the purpose.

THE City Council, at its session today, ought to take action to compel the placing of safety-gates at the dangerous railroad crossings, or, in lieu of gates, to oblige the railroad companies to keep flagmen there. The present state of affairs is too conducive to \$50,000 damage suits to be good for the railroad folks, and they ought to be urged to look to their own interests a little.

"THAT is a pleasant story," says the Kansas City Times, "that Mr. Cleveland attempted to bluff on a pair of deuces, and was caught \$46 worth by Dan Lamont on a king full. No wonder Mrs. Cleveland desires to have her husband come west this summer. There is a very weak spot in his education which out to be patched up as soon as possible. If the President is to have much discretionary power to retaliate upon Canada he must learn to exercise a little more judgement in the matter of deuces."

The crazy men still bob up serenely all along the foothills and are making money. "I paid \$400 for a corner lot in Monrovia, a year ago," said a gentleman the other day, "and here I have just been offered \$7000 for it. I refused, because I think I can get \$10,000 out of it within three months." All the same, if that lot had been the property of the humble scribe who pens these lines, he would have accepted the offer and allowed the other fellow to make the remaining \$3000. It's astonishing how little selfishness there is in newspaper men.

## The Interstate and the Publishers.

The Herald, in the course of an editorial opposing the Interstate Commerce Law, announces that one effect of it has been to force the proprietors of that journal to place an order in Germany for the purchase of printing paper for their use. We do not know the figures at which German paper can be laid down in Los Angeles, coming via Cape Horn, but we apprehend that by the time it is landed here, and all charges paid, including interest, duties, freights, etc., it will not be found cheaper than the same quality of paper turned out by California mills. The long wait involved in shipments from beyond the Atlantic, coming round the Horn, will be found a serious objection in practice, and will probably necessitate the payment of interest on consignments where none is involved in home purchases.

The prominent feature of the business, so far as the paper trade in California is concerned (we refer to news print), is the opportunity which the operation of the Interstate Commerce Law makes for the California mills. They never had such an opportunity before; and if they improve it as they may, their business future is secure. By making grades of paper equal to those turned out by eastern houses—and we see no reason why our home mills should not compete with those "on the other side"—and selling the stock to Pacific-coast publishers at even a slight advance on eastern prices, less freights under the old schedules, our home manufacturers can easily secure and keep the home trade, and make money out of it.

The trouble in the past has too often been that some of our California mills have put upon the market poor grades of news print at prices higher than those at which better grades of eastern paper could be laid down here, thus deliberately driving off a trade which is legitimately theirs, and which they now have the opportunity to regain.

## Kissane.

The many sensational stories lately published of the career of William Kissane, or William Kissane Rogers, have made him out "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or out a throat." The narrative, as taken up by our correspondent "Jayhawker" and published at length this morning, and other reports germane to the subject here presented, indicate that Kissane has led a romantic, an eventful, a wild career; that, to put the mildest construction possible on it, he kept company with some mighty hard cases, and, if he has shared the fate of Poor Dog Tray, he invited it. Nevertheless, if there is a possible vindication for the man, he is entitled to it.

The chapter which details the circumstances of the gigantic land steal in Santa Clara county, engineered by Hart and his associates (one of whom was Kissane) was prepared by a reputable citizen of this place who formerly resided in San José.

"Jayhawker" explains one point that has hitherto remained a mystery here—why it was that all of the leading San Francisco papers, which are generally as keen for sensations as any papers in the world, have maintained almost an absolute reticence in the Kissane matter, while the interior press were working it up in fine shape. It was personal friendship and family influence which weighed with De Young, Hearst, and the others, and not "hush money." So mote it be.

The history or romance of Kissane is, at any rate, charming literature.

**Matters of Public Importance—Overcrowded Streets: The Remedy.**

An intelligent and observant denizen sends THE TIMES the following pertinent observations on local affairs. While not subscribing to all his views, we give prominence to his letter because of the importance of the subjects discussed, and the able and candid manner in which the writer's opinions are presented:

I have been an interested spectator in the progress of affairs in Los Angeles and vicinity for some time. The wonderful vim and snap of the business men in "the City of the Angels" is hardly equalled in any city west or east. The city bears the stamp of substantial and permanent success which nothing short of a national panic and financial crash can hinder or impede. The coming year has before it the promise of more wonderful progress than any three years of the past.

To prove it, take the time to count up the great enterprises and combinations, which, with those inaugurated before, have ample capital and push to bring about the grandest results. The suburbs, and large outlying country for miles around in every direction are teeming with the noise of progress, which assures the metropolis of the feeders so necessary for her support. No one suburb or point can boast over another, for it is on every hand. From seashore to mountains the enterprise and increase is marvelous. Thus far I have praised, and justly so, this fair city and her surroundings. I must now speak of matters that are of serious concern to the people as a whole. It will not be forgotten that only a few days ago the Mayor of the municipality called attention to the fact that our streets are too narrow, and recommended that First street be widened. The difficulty and expense attending such a move will probably be at once apparent to every intelligent citizen. That our streets are too narrow none will for a moment question. Then comes the question, What shall be done to remedy the evil, aside from widening? There is just one, and only one, that can be made practicable, and that is to have a system of elevated-car transit that will take the travel out from the crowded business streets, thus insuring safety and convenience to carriages and pedestrians. But, says an opponent, can this be done without injury to property? Certainly, and whenever the line is built a guarantee can be given that it will more than double the valuation of property along its line. Today many of the great cities of our country are discussing this transit problem, and are about adopting the elevated plan. Above all other plans for relief, comfort and safety, the rapid transit by elevation must commend itself to

the sober, candid judgment of the unprejudiced man. It is surely coming. The matter of safety in great cities is of serious importance. That alone should cause a change in systems which now endangers the lives of people. The series of accidents which have taken place in this city of late may well cause all who travel these streets to desire a change. It is about time for the authorities to take active steps, stiffen up their backbones and remedy existing evils. No grade crossings should be allowed within the city limits where steam cars are liable to come into contact with street cars, carriages, etc.

The condition of affairs in the vicinity of our depots is simply outrageous, and should not be tolerated. The handling of freight and passenger trains is both annoying and dangerous. Horse-cars going and coming from East Los Angeles are often delayed fifteen minutes, and passengers going to the trains are frequently left in consequence. There is a remedy, and it should be applied as speedily as possible.

I have thus called attention to these matters in a brief manner, and by special request for your columns. I shall be glad to go on to take up these and kindred matters more at length, and deal with them plainly, but in a spirit of fairness for the good of a common but long-suffering public.

## D. GILBERT DEXTER.

Our correspondent's suggestion of elevated roads, which have been voted a nuisance in some eastern cities where they have been introduced, will probably provoke some lively opposition on the part of people who hold that such roads will not be really necessary in Los Angeles for a long time to come; but what he says about the subject of overcrowded streets and the necessity for some remedy therefor is well said, and deserves the serious consideration of the authorities. It is imperatively necessary that some prompt and effective action be taken to relieve and guard the railroad crossings, which are fast merging into the condition of death-traps. Transportation lines can be liberally treated in the matter of franchises and municipal privileges, and at the same time be held to a strict accountability in the running of their trains.

BRER J. J. OWEN and his mediumistic protégé, Evans, furnished some highly-spiced entertainment to the people who assembled at the opera-house last evening. There is no question but that the slates worked beautifully, and many communications calculated to shed light on the great moral questions of the day and the future state of man might have been written, but were not. It is unfortunate that these slate-writing ghosts have such a feeble grasp of intellect and such a limited command of language. If they could only pencil off as good descriptions of recent events in the other world as Mr. Owens was wont to publish in his newspaper when chronicling mundane affairs, what a revelation they would furnish! But a few non-committal words—"Dear John: I am here and happy"—how unsatisfying! We want something detailed; something complete and graphic; something sensational and soul-stirring, and we flatly refuse to accept those spiritualistic chestnuts any longer. In short, oh, ye slate-writing prevaricators of the great interior, tell us something that the world don't know already.

A VERY pretty squabble is promised between the State Board of Horticulture and some people at Riverside who furnished the hall for the convention lately held at that place. The first chapter was contained in our report of the session of the board in this city last Saturday, at which the greatest astonishment was expressed by the members that Riverside should get up a display of its fruits, and charge the State for the use of the hall in which they were exhibited and janitors' fees for looking after them. Now comes Brer Holt and says, by telegraph, that the charges were in accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Lelong, acting in behalf of the State Board, and that the Riversideers were modest about including the janitors' fees, but Lelong insisted on it. The diffidence of the hall people up there ought to be respected.

THERE were showers to the north and south of us yesterday, but only a menace of rain in Los Angeles.

SAN BERNARDINO has come to the conclusion that she needs a new courthouse.

LONG ISLAND has put a short stop to Sunday base-balling.

## TEMPERANCE TOILETS.

The Meeting at Armory Hall to Forward the Cause.

The third meeting of the W. C. T. U., for the advancement of the cause of temperance, was held at Armory Hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was somewhat better than on the preceding Sunday. The usual preliminary services of singing, reading and prayer being over, Rev. W. B. Stradley gave a short talk upon the subject for which the meeting was convened. He said that all were agreed as to the importance of the work to be done, even though there might be differences as to methods of work. That should not prevent the progress of the cause. He referred to the rapid onward movement of temperance in the South, though the methods there adopted were considerably different from those pursued in the North. Complaints had come to him of a seeming apathy on the part of the churches about assisting the work, and though there might be some reason for these sayings, he believed that the churches were doing much and were willing to do more in view of the great evil of drunkenness.

Mrs. Burton spoke and read quite a lengthy extract on the Sunday law. The meeting was more or less disturbed by the rumblings of one of the gun-mill products, who was present as a living example of the necessity of the efforts being there made. Next Sunday at 3 o'clock there will be another meeting at the same place.

## College Reception.

Dr. J. P. Widney, dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, will give his annual reception to the faculty and students of the college, Wednesday evening, April 20th, at his residence, 321 South Hill street.

## ON THE BRIDGE.

A Number of Children Have a Narrow Escape from a Runaway Team. The night of a mounted policeman riding down Saineval street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, with a lot of youngsters fleeing before him, brought many people to the sidewalks with the question, "What's the matter?" It was that Martin Duce's team broke away from the corner of Aliso and Alameda streets and dashed eastward toward the river. Mounted Officer Arguello, who was in the immediate vicinity, put spurs to his horse and overtook the running team just as it reached the west end of the bridge. He succeeded in stopping it, and then discovered on the bridge a crowd of fifteen to twenty children of all ages, from two years to twelve. It was exceedingly fortunate that Arguello succeeded in catching the team when he did, for had it kept on across the bridge, some of these children would certainly have been badly injured or killed. After securing the runaways he went after the children and ordered them to their homes, and they obeyed in a lively manner.

## BOY AND DRUMMER.

Likewise a Roll of Greenbacks Which Disappeared. About a week ago young Newlands, a 17-year-old son of the proprietor of the St. Charles, and a San Francisco drummer, disappeared from this city very mysteriously. It was soon discovered that a roll of greenbacks was gone, and the officers were notified. It was not known whether the drummer had made off with the boy and money or not, but things looked very much that way, and Police Chief Crowley, of San Francisco, was notified and a description of the two was sent to him. They were caught yesterday in this city, and Newlands was let go after her son today. It is not known now what steps will be taken against the drummer.

## The Teachers' Today.

Today the Teachers' Institute will convene at Masonic Hall, No. 25 North Main street. The organization will take place at 10 o'clock a.m. The Institute will be in session until Friday evening.

## THE LATEST RAILROAD.

The Line Projected from Pomona to Elsinore. [Riverside Press.]

The Pomona and Elsinore Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation on Wednesday. The directors, who hold seventy shares each, are ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, of Des Moines, Iowa; Richard Gird, of Chicago, this county; George H. Palmer, of Riverside; F. H. Natzger, of Elsinore; H. A. Palmer, of Pomona; George C. Joy, of Sioux City, Iowa; and A. H. Natzger, of the First National Bank, Riverside. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each; 400 shares are subscribed, on which \$40,000 is paid in.

This company is incorporated by men who have the money and the disposition to forward the work in hand. Messrs. Merrill & Joy are largely interested in San Riverside, which is on the line of the proposed road; Richard Gird owns the Chico ranch of 36,000 acres, through which the road will run for several miles; H. A. Palmer represents the Pomona Land Company, which owns large tracts of land at one end of the line; Mr. F. H. Natzger is the proprietor of Elsinore and still owns large unold interests at that place; Mr. H. Natzger represents the Rincon Town and Land Company, which also owns valuable property on the line of the road. Before leaving for the East ten days ago Gov. Merrill informed a Press representative that the men interested in the road had the money to build it, and it would pay them to go ahead with the work outside of owning a valuable property after the line was completed.

Mr. Natzger, being interviewed, said that the road had not been organized for fun, and that the men who had incorporated the company were not in California for their health. The line would be built and active work would probably be commenced soon. The northern end might be extended over to Claremont, and the Elsinore end might be extended through the interior of San Diego county to San Diego, or through the mountains to the coast. The line with the Southern Pacific line on the desert. These were undetermined points, but the line from Pomona to Elsinore via Rincon town and Riverside had been determined upon.

We are informed this morning that a corps of surveyors have commenced work locating the line.

## "Go Right Down to Orange."

[Orange Tribune.] We heard a pretty good story the other day at the expense of Pasadena. One of our Orange ladies was on the train from Los Angeles to Pasadena. The train was crowded, and she was sitting next to a young man who was acting rather queerly, looking up and around into the heavens and evidently in great distress. She felt something which he could not readily "catch onto." The lady from Orange took a motherly sort of interest in him, and asked him to tell her what was the matter. "Oh, no," he answered, "I was looking for my mother. She told me, just before she died, that she would meet me in Paradise, and thought she must be here." The lady from Orange looked thoughtful at him for a moment, and then said, impressively, "Young man; you are on the wrong train. Go right down to Orange. You will find your mother there!"

## Nearly a Frost.

[Annahem Gazette.] There is a tradition, founded on the experience and observation of twenty-five years, that the critical period for frost in this vicinity is between the 1st and 13th of April. That period having passed, the grape-grower and orchardist have now a reasonable certainty of immunity from a blighting visitation, but it must be confessed that in the early part of the week Jack Frost was hovering all too near for the comfort or peace of mind of those who got up early enough in the morning to watch for him. The lowest reading of the thermometer that we have heard of was 32°, so that the margin between that and the freezing point was not great. The danger has probably passed.

## It Was Clam.

A few days ago a wealthy citizen of Boston took dinner in a hotel in a country town not fifty miles from the city. After seating himself at the table he was accosted by a waiter with the inquiry: "Would you like some soup?" "No," he replied. Soon another waiter made a similar inquiry. Again he replied in the negative. Very soon came a third waiter and the same question was asked, when the gentleman, looking up from his paper at being so often asked the same question, said: "Excuse me, waiter, but is it compulsory?" "No, sir," replied the waiter, "it is clam."

## Origin of the Pullman.

The Pullman cars are the offspring of a simple Yankee invention. This was a head-rest, which its inventor got permission to sell on the night cars of the Michigan Southern Railroad. It was screwed to the back of a passenger's seat and was sold for 50 cents. It took well. George M. Pullman saw that it was a good thing and bought out the patent. After working it for a while he commenced experimenting with car seats, and developed the famous vehicle which has made him a millionaire.

## PACIFIC COAST.

## What Chief Crowley Says of the Springer Case.

The Grand Parlor of Native Sons to Convene at Nevada Today.

Charles Kohler, the Noted Wine Man, Drops Dead in San Francisco.

The Canadian Government Preparing to Survey the Gold Fields of the Yukon Country—Brother Holt Plans to Make an Expedition—Cont Notes.

By Telegram to The Times. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—[Special.] Speaking of the special dispatch to the Call, published this morning from Globe, Ariz., regarding the arrest of a man answering the description of William Springer, the notorious Colton wife-murderer, Chief of Police Crowley today said that he had not yet received advice confirming the statement, but expected them, although he was surprised that Springer should be in Arizona when it was supposed that he had gone to Oregon. Chief Crowley expects to hear officially regarding the arrest tomorrow.

RUS. BRER HOLT DENIGES OF IT.

Very Much Surprised at the Apparent Duplicité of Mr. Lelong. RIVERSIDE, April 17.—[By Telegram to the Editor of THE TIMES.] I am very much surprised at a statement I see in this morning's TIMES relative to the action of the State Board of Horticulture regarding certain bills for the expenses of the State Convention at Riverside. When the cold storage excursion came up from Los Angeles several weeks ago, Mr. Lelong asked me if the people of Riverside would like to have the State Fruit-growers' Convention held here. I asked him what they desired our people to do. He replied, "Take hold and help make a profitable meeting; the State Board pays all expenses, such as hall rent, etc."

Our people desired to have the convention and so expressed themselves. At the close of the convention Mr. Lelong said the board would meet in Los Angeles on Saturday, and he desired the bill for rent of hall so that they could act on it. He then asked if there was expense for help connected with the convention. I told him there was, but our people would pay that. Lelong replied: "No, put that in, too, for the State pays all these bills." If the payment of bills had not been assumed by Mr. Lelong for the board at first, our people would have paid them gladly, as they always have on similar occasions. This explanation is due to the people of Riverside. I transacted the entire business with Mr. Lelong, and the people of Riverside had nothing to do with the case, and this is a fair statement of the facts. L. M. HOLT.

## THE YUKON COUNTRY.

A Canadian Government Expedition About to Explore It.

OTTAWA (Ont.), April 17.—[By The Associated Press.] The Canadian government's expedition to the Yukon country leaves here on Wednesday. It will consist of Dr. Dawson, assistant director of the Canadian Geological Survey, two subordinate members of the survey staff, and Dominion Land Surveyor Ogilvie. The chief object of the expedition is to locate and make a preliminary survey of the gold fields of Northern British Columbia. Strong representations have come from mining companies at Seattle, Wash., which desire to acquire mining rights in the district, but will not invest capital unless the Canadian government gives them a sure title. As the miners are reported to be rushing into Canadian territory east of the 124th meridian, Messrs. Dawson and Ogilvie have been created, by an order of the Council, police commissioners for British Columbia in case of emergency. The expedition will traverse a part of Alaska to reach its base of operations, and a safe-conduct permit has been obtained from the United States authorities.

## NATIVE SONS.

The Grand Parlor to Convene at Nevada Today.

NEVADA, April 17.—[By The Associated Press.] Many business places have been tastefully decorated in honor of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, which convenes tomorrow in Odd Fellows' Hall. The citizens will do all in their power to make welcome the visiting Native Sons. Hydraulic Parlor No. 56 has prepared to entertain their guests in a most royal manner. This afternoon a delegation from Hydraulic Parlor, accompanied by a band, went to Colfax to meet the delegates and escort them to this city. Ample accommodations have been secured in hotels and private families. It is expected that there will be between 300 and 350 visitors here during the week. Tomorrow evening a formal reception will be tendered to the visiting Native Sons, for which an interesting programme of exercises have been prepared. The weather promises to be favorable, and a successful and pleasant session of the Grand Parlor is looked for.

## STILL RAINING.

Showers Reported in Various Parts of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—[By The Associated Press.] It is reported raining at Colfax, and snowing on the Sierras and at Virginia.

ORANGE, April 17.—Slight showers have fallen during the day. The wind continues in the south. There is every appearance of a continuance of the storm.

SANTA ANA, April 17.—The weather throughout the day has been accompanied by light rains. It continues cloudy, with a south wind, and strong indications of more rain.

## Death of Charles Kohler.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Charles Kohler, senior member of the well-known wine firm of Kohler & Frohling, of this city, dropped dead from apoplexy on Geary street tonight. Deceased was 53 years of age, a native of Germany, and at the time of his death was a member of the present Board of Education.

## Entries for the National Drill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Among the list of military organizations entered and acted upon by the National Drill Committee at the closing of the entries April 1, 1887, were from Arkansas, the Eureka Springs Guard, and from Colorado, the Chaffee Light Artillery. Nearly every State in the Union will be represented, and there are entered about 100 companies. The entries for the individual drill are 79, and for the rifle practice, 98.

## Workingmen to Parade.

St. Louis, April 17.—A convention composed of delegates from all trades unions in

the city, including Knights of Labor, was held at Central Turner hall last afternoon. The business transacted was to make arrangements for a grand parade of workmen, to take place May 1st, in commemoration of the establishment of eight hours as a day's labor. It is intended to make the parade the grandest thing of the kind that has ever taken place here. A resolution was adopted that none but the American flag should have a place in the procession.

## TONGA'S TROUBLES.

A Religious War on the Island—Attempt to Assassinate the Premier—Wholesale Execution of Christians.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—[By The Associated Press.] Advice received from Sydney, per steamer Mariposa, gives the latest particulars regarding the attempted assassination of Premier Baker, of Tonga Island, by converted Wesleyan natives. The correspondent of the Sydney Herald at Suva, Fiji Islands, writes, under date of February 17th, that Baker believed that the attack on him was meant to be an organized conspiracy of the Wesleyans to overturn the government. He sent for soldiers and a large number of indiscriminate arrests were made. Baker put the prisoners through the form of a trial, condemned them to death and the sentences were executed on the same night. Before the executions were carried out the British Acting Vice-Consul, W. E. Giles, used the utmost exertions to stop them. Things were growing quieter when the newly-appointed Vice-Consul, R. B. Leefe, arrived at Suva, and after inquiry decided that he had no power to interfere. The storm again burst forth with redoubled fury. The Mission college was invaded by an armed mob, who brutally beat the Wesleyans, and wrecked their houses. Mr. Leefe was again appealed to, but again refused to interfere.

Among six of the earliest condemned to death was an ordained Wesleyan minister, David Finan, a man of high position and repute. Six executions were to take place on the day after the departure of the steamer which brought the above news to Suva, Fiji Islands, and thirty more on the day following. The French and Germans have sent for men-of-war, and earnest representations have been made to the Fiji government to interpose.

A Sydney Herald special, from Auckland, N. Z., says: "Further news from Tonga states that the Wesleyans are being mercilessly plundered, and maltreated by the King's soldiers. The French does not anticipate any difficulty about French interference in Tonga, and is of the opinion that German jealousy would be aroused by the appearance of the French so close to Samoa."

## A Prominent Railroad Man Killed.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), April 17.—F. M. Fonda, superintendent of the Georgia Central Railroad, was shot and instantly killed today while on an excursion on board the tug William G. Tullam. F. M. Fonda was a prominent lawyer of this city. The shooting was accidental. Mr. Fonda was until recently superintendent of the Henderson division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

## Struck by the Engine.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—While Mrs. Blaney was crossing the track in West Berkeley at 6:30 this evening the engine of the Sacramento road struck and killed her. She was 72 years of age. About two weeks ago she was struck by an engine, but was only slightly injured.

## Clearing-House Returns.

Boston, April 17.—Specials to The Post from the managers of leading clearing-houses of the United States show that the gross exchanges of the week ending April 16th were \$1,134,460,353, an increase of 26.3 per cent over the corresponding period in 1886.

## The Alligator Roared.

Mr. Simson, a traveler from Ecuador, relates that he once heard the roaring of an alligator. The huge beast was following a female of his species, swimming very rapidly, diving and rebounding to the surface of the water. Mr. Simson was in a small canoe, and immediately the alligator saw the craft he "came toward it, roaring like a bull at each bound above the water." As he was diving Mr. Simson forced the canoe safe over him, and so escaped. "Curiously enough," he writes, "not half an hour after this episode an alligator jumped from a steep bank over my canoe, and only just cleared it as I was distractedly paddling along under the shore, and inadvertently startled the reptile above me."

## In the Way of Trade.

[New York Sun.] Two passengers on the train became involved in a very heated controversy, which finally waxed so hot that one of them called the other a liar. "What's that?" said the man on his feet. "Yes, a liar," was the emphatic response, "or my name ain't John Smith, of Smithville." "What the hardware merchant?" "The same," Mr. Smith, I'm delighted to know. I represent Messrs. Sharpe & Co. of New York, and can show you a line of samples that will make your hair curl."

## Cupid's Gilded Arrow.

[Detroit Free Press.] "Young man!" he said, as he followed him out on the steps last evening, "I want to have a talk with you. You have been sparking my daughter?" "Yes, sir," "You think you love her?" "I know I do." "And you would fain bear her off to some woodland cottage?" "That is what I would fainest do." "All—um—What's your salary?" "Seven dollars a week, sir." "Jess so—take her. I was afraid you couldn't support us all on your wages, but it's all right. Hurry up this minute and tell the family in time to pay the next month's rent. You don't know what a relief it will be to us old folks to have some one to support us."

## The "Move to Strike Out."

[Pasadena Star.] The Vandever-Lynch Congressional contest is raging again in Los Angeles. Now it is Vandever who is having witnesses examined. The most noticeable feature is the swiftness with which Lynch's attorneys object to all evidence against his interests, while proof of his own guilt is not at all so prompt. It is furnished, the attorneys "move to strike out" Of course, they will be kept busy in this line for some time.

## Extraordinary Cavalry Hides.

[Fall Mail Gazette.] Gen. Luck's experiment in long distance rides with two entire regiments has turned out a complete success. The Fifth Cavalry and the Beloch Horse arrived at Jacobabad recently, having marched from Sibi in thirty-five hours. One troop belonging to the Fifth Cavalry marched along the railway line, a distance of ninety-three miles, and the remainder went by the Bagh Bashi route, distance, 133 miles. The Beloch Horse marched via Mull and Shabwar, distance, 107 miles. The Fifth Cavalry lost two horses and the Beloch Horse one.

## Better than a Pad.

A member of the Lime Kiln Club, says the Detroit Free Press, has given the following recipe for preparing what he calls "Johnson's Liver Annihilator": Water, one gallon; alcohol, one quart; put in molasses, radishes, peach stones, lunks beans, persimmon buds, New Orleans molasses and tar to suit the taste, and keep in a dark place for one week. This is warranted to cure perspiration of the liver in three days.



## BLUE LAWS.

## They Go into Operation at Washington.

Shops and Saloons Closed, and Hacks Not Seen on the Streets.

And the Regular Number of Drunks Is Very Materially Diminished.

Sunday Sports at Long Island City Suppressed—Thousands of Disappointed Excursionists and No End of Grieving, but No Base-ball Games.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—[By the Associated Press.] This has been a quiet Sunday in Washington. The order of the Commissioners, directing the closing of nearly all places of business, went into effect this morning, and was generally observed except in a few matters upon which published interviews showed a difference of opinion between municipal authorities. There were several dealers, however, especially in the down-town districts, who kept open and announced their intention to test the law. The order which produced this result was based upon an absolute statute, which directs that all places of business, such as groceries, saloons, butchers shops, confectionery and cigar stores, be kept closed on Sunday; that news stands and newspapers should not be allowed to sell after 1 o'clock; that drug stores should sell nothing but medicines, and that carriages should not loiter on the street. The delivery of milk, bread, etc., and articles purchased, the order said, would not be interfered with, nor would eating-houses be closed. Liquor men are believed in nearly every instance to have obeyed the order, although the police report that there were one or two violations. It was noticed that two saloon men kept bartenders at their doors and that people were allowed to enter. Clear stores were closed, with the exception of places where the owners informed the police that they desired to test the law. All confectioneries were closed and no hacks were seen on the streets. The police refuse to state the number of violations discovered. But six arrests were made for drunkenness up to 10 o'clock tonight, against an average of about twenty on previous Sundays.

## SUNDAY SPORTS STOPPED.

The Law Rigidly Enforced on Long Island—Disappointed Crowds.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., April 17.—[By the Associated Press.] Sheriff Mitchell, of Queens county, early this morning stationed Deputy Sheriffs at every park and ground where base-ball is usually played on Sunday, with instructions to prevent the opening of the gates and the playing of base-ball and also to post notices at the entrances prohibiting games. Nearly 10,000 persons gathered at Ridgewood, expecting to see a game between the Brooklyn and Metropolitan. Great excitement prevailed all day and loud expressions of disappointment were heard on all sides. Several thousand persons also assembled in the neighborhood of the park. Sheriff Mitchell says the same action will be taken every Sunday during the season.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

Outlook for Wheat in the Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, April 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The following summary will be published by the Farmers' Review: "Correspondents from nearly every county in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio report there has been no adequate relief from the drought, and that high and dry winds are causing deterioration in the condition of winter wheat. A certain percentage of damage has already occurred. Yet notwithstanding the impending great injury which a much longer prolongation of the drought would effect, the generality of the reports from the wheat districts continue to be favorable. Pastures and meadows in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are already suffering very seriously. However, owing to lack of rain, spring wheat seeding has been nearly completed in Illinois and Iowa, and is in progress in Minnesota, Dakota and Michigan. The ground is reported to be in favorable condition in Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota for the reception of the seed."

KANSAS CITY, April 17.—A heavy rain fell today, lasting from early this morning until about 7 p.m. The fall in Kansas, Nebraska and Western Missouri lasted all day but was succeeded in the Missouri Valley at about 7 o'clock by snow, which covered the earth to a depth of two inches, and which threatened great damage to wheat crops and budding fruit trees.

## THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Latest Price Quotations for California Fruits.

CHICAGO, April 17.—[By the Associated Press.] So far as is noticeable the dried fruit market is quiet, if not a little dull. California dried fruits were steady all around. There lately have been fair arrivals of raisins. This line of fruit meets with good sale, the quality being very fine. Prices are as follows: Prunes, French, 8¢ per pound; peaches, halves, pared, 9¢ per pound; figs, 6¢ per pound; nectarines, 8¢ per pound; pears, 6¢ per pound; raisins, London layers, 20¢ per pound; raisins, boxes, 14¢ per box; raisins, loose Muscatel, 12¢ per box; raisins, California layers, 15¢ per box. There was a fair demand for choice oranges. Common grades and sun-dried oranges are a little slow and easy. The stock at present consists mainly of California oranges. California bright Riverside sell at \$3.50@4.00; San Bernardino, \$3.50@4.25; Santa Ana, \$3.00@3.25; Orange, \$2.50@3.00; Los Angeles, \$2.50@3.25; navel oranges, according to quality, \$5.00@6.00; Duarte, \$3.00@3.50; San Gabriel, \$2.75@3.00; California blood oranges, fancy, \$5.00@7.00; California culls, 25¢.

## Steamer Los Angeles Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The steamer Los Angeles, while leaving the harbor this morning, was compelled to anchor in the stream off Seaside Gardens to allow her journals, which had become heated to cool. After raising her anchor preparatory to final departure she was carried by the wind and tide on the beach, but was safely gotten off and proceeded on her voyage. No damage was done. She did not get out of port until 3 o'clock p.m.

## Anarchist Family.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Three fires have been started in and about the building of the New York Staats Zeitung, the last taking place early this morning, and damaging the building and contents to the extent of \$10,000. There are suspicions that the fires are the result of Anarchist activity.

## Three Miners Probably Killed.

PITTSBURGH, April 17.—A Connellsville, Pa., special says: The upper pit of the Davidson coke pit caught fire yesterday

afternoon and imprisoned three miners, all of whom are now believed to be dead. Their names are Paul Moyer, William Roder and Herman. The fire started in a small air shaft near the entrance and spread rapidly to the mine. The miners were quickly notified and all escaped but the three men named. The mine is still burning and all efforts to extinguish the flames so far have been fruitless. The imprisoned miners were all married men with families. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## MEXICAN MATTERS.

Diaz's Chances for Another Term as President—American Syndicates Buying Up Immense Tracts of Land.

By Telegram to The Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—[By the Associated Press.] A telegram from the City of Mexico, dated yesterday, says: "Candidates for the Presidency are in this city awaiting the action of Congress. Nothing can be done until it is known whether President Diaz is to be his own successor. Congress is not making any haste about it. There was not the slightest reference to the subject in the Senate or House of Deputies last evening. The sentiment in favor of Diaz continuing in office is undoubtedly growing. Whether the Constitution shall be changed so as to allow him to remain in office two years longer, so as to reflect him for another term of four years, has been a question. A committee has reported in favor of an amendment allowing a reelection. This committee says that, in the opinion of its members, two successive terms of the Presidency will not endanger the Republic by making it possible for the President to perpetuate his power."

AMERICAN SYNDICATES BUYING LAND. Other advances from Mexico state that the following notable American investments in Mexican real estate have been closed recently: A syndicate composed of Chicago capitalists and United States army officers has purchased a tract of 5,000 acres lying in the States of Coahuila, Durango and Chihuahua, in Northern Mexico. The tract is traversed by the Mexican Central and also by the International road which Huntington is building from Eagle Pass to the red. Of this tract 1,000,000 acres is the finest cotton land in the country. It is in the famous Laguna district. A purchase of 25,000 acres has been made in the western part of Chihuahua by Utah men. As this tract is adjoining the Mormon colony, the purpose of the purchase can be readily guessed.

## No Verdict in the Haddock Case.

SIOUX CITY (Iowa), April 17.—The jury in the case of John A. Haddock, charged with the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, disagreed and were finally discharged by the court at 11:30 a.m. today. The jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Dennis O'Connell was the jurymen who stood out for conviction, and when the jury was discharged that his verdict was final. The Court, thereupon discharged the jury from further service.

## Killed by a Bursting Tank.

PALESTINE (Ill.), April 17.—By the bursting today of a water-tank, containing 100,000 gallons of water, five persons were killed and several injured. The accident occurred on the Northwestern Railroad while a crowd was standing under the tank.

## DREARY WINTER IN SITKA.

Oil Famines Leave the People in Perpetual Darkness.

Aboard the steamer George W. Elder, which arrived from the far North yesterday, was B. W. Cowles, a prominent mining man, who for two years past has been living at Sitka. His family are with him and they have come down to stay, being tired of the extremes of weather and isolation of the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

"There is more rain at Sitka," said Mr. Cowles yesterday to a reporter, "than any place else in the world outside the tropics. It, however, doesn't get so very cold there. The lowest the thermometer reached this winter was zero. Snow fell to a depth of about two feet."

"I had an oil famine up there this winter, and the nights were so fearfully long that it was very dreary. I can tell you. No lights; nothing to do but sit around in the darkness. The steamer arrives and departs only once a month, and everything hinges on that. If you neglect to order everything you need you're a goner. No help for it. You must wait for the next one."

"Sitka has about 140 Americans as a population, 250 Russians and 1,000 native Alaska Indians of the Sitka tribe."

"Senator Jones's Treadwell mine, on Douglas Island, is working about 160 men. It is understood that they have lots of good ore."

"Some miners on the island, I don't know who they were, three weeks ago sold to a London company a property for \$1,000,000. A 200-stamp mill is to be put up there."

"A 100-stamp mill is in course of erection on the island on the Nowles property, owned by a Boston company."

"It is safe to say that within the next twelve months there will be more than 600 stamps at work on Douglas Island."

"I suppose there is nothing like the ledge there in all geology. They are from 400 to 500 feet wide, and are low grade, mining from \$6 to \$14 per ton."

"There is a good deal of excitement upon the Youkon now, and at Berner's Bay, forty miles above Sitka. Rich placer and quartz properties are reported found. A good many prospectors have gone in. The steamer Ancon that left Port Townsend last Wednesday carried up about 200 miners, principally from Montana and Washington Territory."

## How Dorsey Became a Republican.

(Philadelphia Times.) Dorsey was born in London county, Va., says Senator Henderson, and comes from one of the oldest families in the State. When he was quite a boy his father moved to West Virginia and there he was raised. His family sympathized with the Union and he went into the war as a private in the Sixth West Virginia Volunteers, being promoted from time to time till he became a major. After the war he and a young man of the same town started west to seek their fortunes in Nebraska. Both were Democrats, and, discussing the possibilities of making a name and fortune in their new home, feared that their politics might operate against them. After a good deal of reflection they decided that as they were going into partnership it would be a good thing to copper both sides and be on both sides of the political fence. They therefore flipped a copper on the cars to decide which should enter Nebraska a Democrat and which a Republican. Dorsey got it and has since been a stalwart of the Stalwarts, while his old partner has clung to the traditions of his Bourbon fathers. Dorsey has been to the Legislature several times, has been chairman of the Republican State Committee and has been twice elected to Congress, while his friend has had nothing in the way of honors and emoluments.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE.

## The London Times Arraigns Parnell

For Expressing Sympathy with the Phoenix Park Murderers.

A Damaging Letter Signed by the Irish Leader Made Public.

The Signature Parnell, but the Body of the Epistle is an Unknown Handwriting—"Barks Got No More Than His Just Deserts"—Foreign Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, April 17.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Times, as proof of its assertion, at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," that it has further documentary evidence, prints a facsimile of a letter signed by Parnell and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates when Parnell publicly denounced the Phoenix Park murders. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper and is in a strange handwriting. "Yours very truly, Charles S. Parnell," in Parnell's writing, is at the top of the other leaf. The Times suggests that the signature was so written so that it could be torn off if necessary. The letter, which was dated simply "15, 5, '82," without an address, is as follows:

"DEAR SIR: I am not surprised at your friend's anger but he and you should know that to denounce the murder was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy, but you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the affair on account of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his desert. You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust also. But let not my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons."

The Times says: "Parnell cannot expect that a simple reproduction of the letter will have any weight with public opinion. He must bring more solid proofs to annul the effect of the disclosure."

## THE POPE AND THE KNIGHTS.

A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Rome says: "The Pope has approved the course of Cardinal Gibbons, and has encouraged him in his action with reference to the Knights of Labor. Cardinal Gibbons has secured the adherence of Cardinal Manning and will appeal to the other bishops for support."

## AN IRISH ENTERPRISE.

An agreement has been signed for the formation of a joint stock company for the manufacture of Irish woollens and other textiles. The headquarters of the company will be at Dublin. Messrs. White and Tyson, merchants, will shortly go to America to establish a connection with the new company.

## REPORTED WRECK.

It is reported that an English steamer has foundered off Bonifacio, Corsica, and that 150 lives were lost.

## DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

Julie Wenberg, a talented actress, of the Berlin Deutsch theater, has died suddenly.

## THE CALIFORNIA HOG.

Some Facts About the Quadrupedal Variety.

Until a half-dozen years ago no good hams were cured in California. Men who had had experience and success in the East in packing pork and curing hams spent thousands of dollars in California in the vain effort to cure hog products, and have them equal the eastern article. Hams were a failure and salt pork would not keep without the use of so much saltpeter with the result as to make it objectionable to many a pork-eater. But during the past six years a change has been going on, and today many of the hams cured in San Francisco are equal to the best of the extra brands of eastern ham.

The principal trouble was found to be in our climate, which, though cool enough for comfort during the nights between the hottest days, was found to be not quite equal to the task of extracting all of the animal heat from the hog killed the preceding day. There was, however, a decline in the price of ice, and within the past few years all of the larger packing-houses have established refrigerators, where the meat is allowed to become thoroughly cool before being packed. One of the largest of these refrigerators is at North Beach, where it was established about three years ago.

A new move in this direction is now being taken. One of the heaviest packing firms on the coast is having built at South San Francisco a three-story building for an artificial refrigerator, where meat will be cooled without the use of ice.

In the San Francisco market there are seven classes of hogs, some of which are limited to a certain portion of the year. The poorest of these is the "swill hog," and next comes the "grass hog," which, brought in from the pasture without any fattening, produces a soft, flabby, undesirable quality of meat.

The "acorn hog" comes in after having exhausted the mast in the oak groves. His meat is firmer and fatter than that of either of the preceding, but it has an oily quality. The "offal hog" has good, firm meat. He is fed upon the offal from the slaughter-houses in Butchertown, not a particle of which is allowed to go to waste.

Enough hogs are kept under the slaughter-houses to consume all of the refuse on the busiest days. On slack days some grain has to be given them, and on Sundays and holidays they live on grain altogether. Strange as it may seem, this food makes firm, sweet, tender meat—as sweet as any in the market. A little better than the "offal hog" is the "stubble hog," which fattens in the stubble-fields after harvest, picking up the grains that have been shelled out and lost in the reaping.

The other two grades are the "dairy hog" and the "grain-fed hog," the latter of which is considered in nearly every respect equal to the best eastern hog, having been confined and fattened on grain.

The American taste in pork is exactly the reverse of that of the Chinese. The American wants his meat hard and firm, though not tough, while the Mongol likes it soft, watery and flabby. Then, again, the American butcher kills his hog one day and leaves it to cool until the next or second following, while the Chinese slaughters his at 4 o'clock in the morning, and by 6 o'clock has the warm, flabby meat, still con-

taining a goodly portion of the animal heat, exposed for sale in the stalls of Chinatown. And those who admire the smells of Chinatown, with all their suggestions of contagion and disease, can get a good amount of them with their pork by buying a portion of a Chinese-slaughtered carcass, which has been stored warm and receptive of odors and taints, in a Chinese den, within an hour after its throat was cut.

## FRENCH SMUGGLERS.

Clever Devices for Evading the Customs Laws. [London Tidbits.]

At one of the Paris barriers there exists a museum of contrivances used for the smuggling of liquors into the city, which have been captured on various occasions by the employees of the octroi. Here are piles of common white plates, the top one of which, on being lifted off, shows a cylinder of tin piercing the remainder of the pile. Here are rolls of linen which are merely a few yards of stuff wrapped around a tin box fashioned to the requisite shape, and with ends artistically finished off with stripes of linen set on end.

Here is the bust of India-rubber of a make-believe wet-nurse, who used to take her little charge out daily to breathe the fresh air beyond the barriers. Here are two great blocks of stone that on close inspection prove to be tin-lined boxes with artistically fitting ends. Here are these stout folio volumes bound in calf and labeled "The Philosophy of Nations." With these books under his arm, a pale, interesting-looking student used to wander forth into the suburbs to pursue his studies.

One day an inquisitive custom-house officer, grown suspicious from the fact that the youth always carried out the same book to study, insisted on opening one of these volumes. He found that the leaves had been nicely cut away with a sharp knife to afford a secret niche for a square case bottle, which was filled with brandy—a similar contrivance existing in each of the other two books.

But the cleverest trick of all was one which was very complicated and costly in its details, but which must have paid handsomely, and it was carried on for months without detection. A lady and gentleman seated in a plain, respectable-looking coupé, drawn by a good horse, and driven by a coachman in livery, were wont to drive out to the Bois de Boulogne every afternoon, returning usually about dusk. The gentleman was evidently an invalid. He was always enveloped in a fur-lined cloak, with the collar raised around his throat, and had a cap pulled down over his brows, while the little that could be seen of his countenance was of a sickly pallor. He was always reclining in the corner of the carriage, as if too feeble to sit erect, while his attentive wife sat beside him, evidently solicitous of his welfare, being especially careful to keep his cloak wrapped around him. The guardians of the octroi saw the vehicle and its inmates pass by them without suspicion.

One day, however, after making the usual inquiry, "Have you anything to disclose?" the custom-house officer, on closing the door, struck the supposed invalid's toe.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the officer.

No response—not so much as an inclination of the head. Rather surprised the officer repeated his remark in a louder tone, at the same time touching the sick man's shoulder. At that moment the lady and coachman leaped from their respective places and fled with surprising swiftness, leaving in the hands of the officers the carriage and the invalid, which latter was found to be made of tin and filled with brandy, his face being most artistically constructed of wax. The spaces under the seat of the coupé and the coachman's box were also reservoirs of tin, so that the smuggling transactions of the party had been practiced on a very extensive scale.

## An Unbiased Verdict.

[London Special.]

That sensible woman, Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, has just managed to secure an opportunity of hearing plain and wholesome truths about herself after a fashion usually denied to royalties by the cringing courtiers who surround them. Her Majesty, who devotes much of her time to music, was so persistently assured by her attendants that her voice was more than equal to that of any prima donna that she began to consider whether she was justified in concealing such a talent in the napkin. But before displaying her gifts, which she wisely resolved to obtain an unbiased opinion. This she got from the eminent Prof. Dumanols, in Bucharest, to whom she went to sing and who, after trying her powers, informed her bluntly that she had, perhaps, just sufficient voice to qualify her for a chorus girl in opera, to which, however, her face and figure were unfortunately not adapted.

## What California Produced in 1886.

Wheat, 46,000,000 bushels; exported wheat and flour, 19,049,537 cents; beet sugar product, 2,000,000 pounds; gold, \$85,065,000; wool, 40,305,000 pounds; wine, 20,000,000 gallons; quicksilver, 20,981 flasks; domestic exports by sea for last fifteen years—wheat, wool, wine, quicksilver, etc., \$69,418,765; gold product of the Pacific coast since 1848, \$1,862,098,695; silver product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri since 1858, \$832,543,888; combined gold and silver product since 1848, \$2,694,644,583; combined exports of merchandise and treasure, exclusive of merchandise by railroad in 1886, \$67,220,961; banking capital of the State, \$57,000,000.

## DEATHS.

MESERVE—At Pomona, April 15th, Mrs. Nellie A. Meserve, wife of H. W. Meserve and daughter of Lyman Ayer, aged 23 years 5 months and 21 days. Funeral Monday, April 18th, at 2 p.m., from the family residence.

## BUSINESS TOPICS.

Notary Public and Commissioner for New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Dobinson, 42 North Spring street.

The old-established Fire Insurance Agency of Wickham & Bruck has been removed from No. 6 to No. 10 Commercial street.

## DRESSMAKING.

MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLE.

The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Tailor House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Parlors, 109 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 496.

REMOVED—DAY & SIDDALL. Real estate agents have removed to No. 8 Spring st., opposite Nadeau Avenue. We make a specialty of selling houses and lots at low market prices. No. 8 SOUTH SPRING ST. 195

Real Estate.  
FOR SALE.  
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

171—\$3000—Lot 5x120 on Twelfth st.; good house and stable; very cheap.  
172—\$1000—Lot on Tenth st.; bargain.  
173—\$1750—House and lot near Main st.  
174—\$1000—Lot on Grand ave.; cheap.  
175—\$3000—Lots in Fairmont and Judson tracts.  
176—\$1000—Lot on Eleventh st.  
177—\$2000—Lot on Flower st.  
178—\$2000—Lots on Clinton ave., near Adams.  
179—\$750—For choice lots in Walker tract.  
180—\$10,000—42 acres, ten miles from city; 50 acres alfalfa; fine orchard, well improved; good dairy farm.  
181—\$7500—50 acres on Main-st. extension; house, stable and poultry-yard; well and tank; orchard and vineyard, well worked.  
182—\$4000—40 acres near Azusa, partly improved.  
183—\$7000—9 acres; house, stable and corral.  
184—\$10,000—40 acres near city; orchard, alfalfa and wood, with water right.  
185—\$13,800—45 acres in Duarte; well improved; abundance of water; fine location.  
186—\$4500—30 acres in Duarte, near railroad station.  
187—\$800—Fine bee ranch; 175 stands and outfit complete.  
188—200 acres good, cultivated land; only \$20 per acre.  
189—Lots in Monrovia and Port Ballona.  
190—\$400 front foot on Spring st.  
191—\$100 front foot on East Second st.  
Special bargains in fruit and alfalfa ranches. Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Money to loan, houses to rent and rents collected.

Remember the place for good bargains. LAMB & TUBBS. Real Estate and Loan Agents, 19 West First st., Widney block. Charles C. Lamb, formerly of Lamb & Griffin. H. L. Tubbs, late of Minneapolis, Minn.

## RARE CHANCE!

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

In a good town; station and street cars convenient; rich soil, plenty of water.

109 ACRES IN ORANGES, VINES, other fruits and alfalfa. A fine brick house of twelve rooms, tenement house and other buildings, costing in all \$10,000. There are 40,000 vines of choice varieties, one to four years old; seventy orange trees, seven to four years old; 800 apricots and other choice fruits; also, gun grove. Whole place enclosed and in fine condition. A splendid home place, well located, suitable for subdivision. The land, with all improvements, is offered for a few days at

\$25,000!

Liberal terms of payment. For particulars apply to

F. M. CHOGGILL,  
30 North Spring street,  
F. H. KIRBY,  
Anaheim, Cal.

## Furniture.

## BRYANT'S

Milwaukee Trade Furniture Sale!

For Twenty Days, at Factory Prices, with Old Freight Rates Added.

Now is the time for the furniture dealers, hotel and lodging-house keepers to buy their furniture. Take a Main-street car to the corner of Ninth and Main, and buy your furniture at factory prices.

## Real Estate.

## PROVIDENCIA RANCHO!

17,000 Acres, Mountain and Valley,  
The Finest Body of Land in Los Angeles Co.

—ONLY SIX MILES FROM LOS ANGELES CITY LIMITS.—

On Southern Pacific main line to San Francisco. Six passenger trains daily. Side-tracks, depot and other improvements under progress.

AN ELEGANT HOTEL and nine residence and business buildings now under contract to be erected in the town, which has been named BURBANK, and now laid out and surveyed. Streets under contract to be graded. Water in abundance will be piped and laid in front of each and every lot. The town is located on an eminence, commanding a view of the entire San Fernando Valley on the north and west, while the city of Los Angeles is clearly perceptible to the south. The lands embrace both foothill and valley property, and for quality and fertility cannot be surpassed in Southern California, and claimed by all judges as specially adapted to the growth of ORANGES, LEMONS, LILIES, OLIVES and other fruits.

A plot of the town and price and terms of lots and acres can be obtained at the office of

T. W. T. RICHARDS, Secretary,

The Providencia Land and Water Company,  
NO. 15, SECOND FLOOR, BRYSON BLOCK,

Or of either of the following Directors:

G. W. King, 113 West First Street. E. E. Hall, Room No. 1, Lawyers' block.  
L. T. Garney, Room 16, Bryson Block. J. Downey Harvey, Downey block.  
H. L. Macneil, 16 Court Street. D. Burbank, Main Street.  
W. H. Goucher, Cable Road Office, Bryson block.







## OUR NEIGHBORS.

**Riverside.**  
A GOOD PAYING ROAD, BARN, ETC.  
RIVERSIDE, April 15.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] It is claimed that the best paying piece of road of the Atchison system in California is that known as the Riverside branch. This is shown by the shipments over it during March. The exports amounted to over 1500 tons, or 5,000,000 pounds of freight, while, contrary to the general impression, the imports to Riverside are double this amount, aggregating for the month over 3000 tons or 6,000,000 pounds. The sales of passenger tickets during the same period amounted to \$5500, over \$3000 of which was from local travel. This is rather a marked increase over the time when a couple of stages hauled all the passenger travel, and a few freighting teams managed to carry all the freight of the place. And yet the business is in its infancy, and will double each year for some time to come. It is such facts as these that make probable the announcement of the building of a Southern Pacific line into the valley before another winter. The splendid rain of Thursday hastened the close of the State Horticultural Convention here. The rainfall last night was quite heavy, and will insure making hay of what barley there is upon the plains. It will also make possible the preparation of our avenues for summer travel, and do more to dissolve and help to incorporate into the soil of the orchards the fertilizers spread upon them than any irrigation could. With the clearing of the weather orange shipping will recommence with vigor. Marvelously fine prices are now being obtained for fine fruit.

**Pasadena.**  
ONE OF THE JAIL-BREAKERS—SNEAK THIEVES.  
[Pasadena Union.]  
Pat Griffin, one of the escaped jailbirds, is the chap who waylaid and robbed Mr. Brown, a shoemaker working for F. R. Harris, of this place, of his watch, chain and over \$40 in money some time last fall. Griffin was in jail awaiting trial. Pat got discouraged waiting for justice, in fact it was justice he didn't want, so he skipped out. But why keep the jail full of thugs, thieves and murderers at an enormous expense to the county? On Wednesday a party consisting of two ladies and a gentleman were driving from Los Angeles to Pasadena, Madre Villa, but met with an accident when near Hermosa Vista, in South Pasadena. As they were passing along Sylvan avenue they met a number of burros that were being driven in a herd. The team became unmanageable and finally overturned the carriage, throwing the occupants out of the vehicle. All were badly shaken up, one of the ladies particularly, but fortunately no serious injury was sustained. The team was sent back to Los Angeles and the party continued their trip to this city on the Fair Oaks car, and procured a livery team, going to the Villa. The ladies certainly had good courage to go after so narrow an escape. A gang of sneak-thieves are getting in their work all over the city. On Saturday night of last week one or more of these gentry paid a visit to Hermosa Vista and appropriated three dressed chickens, two rolls of butter and two cases—one of beer and the other of porter—each nearly full. They have good taste and doubtless live on the fat of the land as evinced by the result of the expedition to Hermosa Vista. The larder was not completely rifled, as reported by the Star, but another visit of these parties to the premises of Mr. Glover will furnish an excellent item, as someone will get rifled or shotgunned—about the same thing. They are loaded for bear in South Pasadena now, and keep things under lock and key. Come again. This sneak-thieving is becoming monotonous, and some day there will be great goings on in Pasadena. The gentlemen of leisure about town had better move on.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**  
**The Courthouse Plans.**  
A COMPETITOR GETTING NERVOUS ABOUT THE PLAN OF ADICTION.  
LOS ANGELES, April 16.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I see in this morning's issue of THE TIMES an article in reference to the manner of selecting the courthouse plans. While it is perfectly fair and the board may be acting in good faith, yet they are not carrying out the manner of adopting the plans according to their advertisement, which was that they should appoint a superintending architect and he should select three of the best plans, and the Board of Supervisors should adopt one of those. Our growing county wants the best building it can get for the money. We have a good Board of Supervisors, but they are not supposed to be as competent to select a plan as a practical architect. A plan may look fine, and there may be defects in it which could not be seen by the honorable board, which might cost a great deal to remedy when the building came to be built. If the board will do as they advertised—appoint their superintending architect and he select three of the best plans—I will take my chance with the balance, and may the best plan win. A COMPETITOR.

**The Average Kansas City Man.**  
[Birmingham Age.]  
There is a good deal of Birmingham spirit about your average Kansas City man. The other day one of them was over in Springfield, Mo., and the hotels were so crowded that he couldn't get a room. He then went to a private boarding-house, and, applying for lodging, was refused on account of the crowd there, too. He asked what the house could be bought for. "Two thousand dollars," was the reply. "I'll take it," he said. He sold it the next day for \$3000.

**And Especially "Betsy."**  
[Life.]  
It must be discouraging to the fool-killer to realize how far behind in his work he is getting.

**C. A. SUMNER & CO.,**  
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,  
14 North Spring street.  
**AT AUCTION.**  
**The Kays Tract!**  
—SITUATED ON—  
Vernon Ave., Orange, Sixth & Ward Sts.  
—SATURDAY—  
April 23d, at 10 o'clock, on the Grounds.

**GILT-EDGED RESIDENCE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD ON ITS MERITS.**  
**One Block from Seventh-street Cable Line.**  
Beautifully situated on elevated ground, adjoining the famous Fairmount tract, only one and a half miles from the courthouse, with extensive views in all directions. The new Seventh-st. Park, on which the city will spend \$10,000, is but a short distance away and must be a very favorite resort. The surrounding improvements surpass those of all other localities; the property-owners, realizing that this is the coming residential section of the city, have spared no expense toward furthering the efforts of nature in making it attractive. **TITLE PERFECT.** A certificate furnished with each lot. **TERMS OF SALE**—10 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, 25 per cent. within 30 days, balance in 6 and 12 months, at 8 per cent. interest. Parties wishing to view the property will please call at our office, and carriages will be at their service. Catalogues on application. **C. A. SUMNER & CO.,** Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 North Spring street.

**Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,**  
No. 14 N. Spring St.

## LAST AUCTION!

—OR—  
**The Ela Hills Tract!**

—SITUATED ON—  
DOWNEY AVE., EAST LOS ANGELES.

**Closing-out Sale, Wednesday, April 27,**  
At 10 o'clock, on the Grounds.

**One More Chance to Buy a Home Cheap**

The remaining lots, — in number, will be closed out on the above date, and some rare bargains may be expected.

**LARGE LOTS. SMALL LOTS.**  
**LOW LOTS. HIGH LOTS.**  
**SPLENDID VIEWS.**

Pure water piped through the main avenue. Street cars to the tract. On the new road to the Raymond, Alhambra, Pasadena, etc.

**CERTIFICATE OF TITLE WITH EVERY LOT.**

**TERMS**—10 per cent. at the fall of the hammer, 40 per cent. within thirty days, balance in twelve months, at 10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; 5 per cent. discount on deferred payments for all cash.

For further particulars apply to  
**George W. Johnston,** On the Premises.

**T. E. Rowan, 114 N. Spring st.,**  
**Or C. A. Sumner & Co., 14 N. Spring st.**

**By NORTHCHAFFS & CLARK,**  
Real Estate and General Auctioneers. Office and Store, 246 North Main st.

## AUCTION SALES.

Houses, Furniture, and all kinds of Household Goods.

**By JOHN C. BELL & CO.,**  
Real Estate Agents and General Auctioneers. Office, Room 17 Temple Block.

## AUCTION SALES.

**Unclassified.**

**DON'T BUY A RANGE**

Until you have seen the

**NEW MODEL MEDALLION.**

The best and most economical Range ever put on the market.

Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Rope, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovel, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Ware, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The best selection in town, and as low as can be bought anywhere.

**SANITARY PLUMBING, METAL ROOFING.**

**ARTESIAN WELL PIPE A SPECIALTY.**

The best stock of Refrigerators, Water Pilers, and Coolers in the city, and the cheapest.

**W. C. FURREY,**  
50 and 51 Spring st.

**W. R. BLACKMAN,**  
EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

**CAPITAL AND EXPENSE.**

**REVENUE AND PROFIT AND LOSS.**

Partnership, Company and other accounts kept, investigated, arranged and arbitrated. OFFICE: Rooms 16 and 17, 117 New High st., Los Angeles.

**RED CLOVER.**

**NEEDHAM'S Red Clover**

over Blossoms and Ex-

tract prepared from the

own seed. The best selection

of all the blood; it also

contains all the purest

and is a sure cure for

constipation. Piles and many other

diseases. Both laxative and tonic. Needham's Red Clover cures after everything else fails.

For full particulars, testimonials of cures, etc., address the agent, M. CHESTER, Intelligence Office 95 S. Spring st. LOS ANGELES, next door to Childress Bank.

**GEORGIA-ST. POULTRY YARD.**  
Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Houdan, W. F. Black Spanish, Croad Langshans, Light Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, Partridge Cochins, Wyandottas, Gold Sebright Bantams, Red Pyle Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys. JAS. T. BROWN, 18 Georgia st., Los Angeles, Cal. Price list free.

## H. H. WILCOX.

**SPECIAL LIST.**

No. 28—19 acres on Washington st., a short distance from the new street car line, now being laid; house of 6 rooms; well, windmill and tank; small barn; 800 bearing apple trees, and many other fruit trees, 3 acres vineyard and a variety of small fruits; place is well fenced and improved and is one of the most beautiful for a home in the county. Price \$8000.

No. 29—A fine, new, hard finished house, 4 rooms and bath, flower st., near Sixth st. Price \$1500.

No. 30—A good, hard finished house, with modern improvements; corner Boston and Pearl sts.

No. 31—A house on the Bonnie Brae and Dunnigan tracts, East Los Angeles and Jolyne Heights.

No. 32—A house of 6 rooms, hard finish, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc., corner lot 1610; furniture may be had if desired.

No. 33—A house of 6 rooms, hard finish, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc., corner lot 1610; furniture may be had if desired.

No. 34—A splendid property, paying a good rent.

No. 35—A 4-room house near Belmont Hotel.

No. 36—A 5-room house, hard finish, etc., King st., near Grand ave., lot 1610.

No. 37—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc., 114 ft. on Upper Main, running through to and being 150 feet on Alameda st.

No. 38—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc., 25,000—60 ft. cor. Upper Main and Bellevue ave.

No. 39—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc., 1,000—Lots 18 and 41, block 5, Williamson tract.

No. 40—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc., 1,000—Lots 18 and 41, block 5, Williamson tract.

No. 41—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc., 1,000—Lots 18 and 41, block 5, Williamson tract.

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No. 97—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc., 1,000—Lots 18 and 41, block 5, Williamson tract.

## GAFFNEY & MEREDITH.

**Real Estate.**

**10 NORTH MAIN STREET.**

**10,000—A handsome two-story, 8-room house**

**10,000—A fine, new, hard finished house, 4**

**2,500—A good, hard finished house, with**

**2,500—A 4-room house, hard finish, etc.,**

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### THE SOUTHWEST PARK.

A Tract of Land Which the City Should Improve.

Residents of the southwestern quarter of the city are moving in the matter of securing an appropriation from the city for the improvement of their park. The land reserved for the purpose comprises thirty-five acres, lying north of Seventh and west of Alvarado streets. There is an unsightly gully running through it, which the intention is to make serviceable as the bed of an artificial lake or pond covering about fifteen acres. For this the city has available water, and the expense of turning it in need not be inordinate. For the rest, the park grounds surrounding the proposed lake are a series of rolling hills, having naturally a rich friable soil, and these, under the gardener's hand, might be rendered very delightful.

The new Crank-Silver double-track cable will run to the southeastern corner of the park, rendering it easily accessible by way of Seventh street. On every side of the park the hills are dotted with fine residences, and it is plainly to be seen that the development of this quarter is now in its infancy. The Bonnie Brae, Westlake Park and other tracts in the neighborhood have been almost wholly disposed of by the subdividers, and many of the lots have passed into second and third hands, at advancing prices. The Baptist College, now well under way, looms up to the northward, and the residences of Dr. Cord, Mr. Jevne, Mr. Randall, Mr. Denis (a \$5000 structure in course of erection), form part of a full score of elegant homes in slight front of a single point. Seventh street, northwest of Figueroa, is filling up solidly with homes.

The view which the park commands is one of the grandest to be found in the suburbs of Los Angeles. There is a sweeping panorama of the mountains and the plains stretching away to the coast, while the ocean at Santa Monica is in full view on a clear day. The prospect cityward is also fine.

It is urged that the city could find no better use for the \$10,000 paid by Messrs. Crank and Silver for their franchise than to appropriate it for the improvement of this park. It would beautify a site which possesses many natural advantages, and do the work well. Better this than to fritter the money away in small parcels here and there where there would be no substantial showing for it. Then, too, there would be an act of justice in placing the money contributed by the railroad people at a point where it would be an advantage to their enterprise. This would be accomplished in the Southwest Park.

### ARMY ORDERS.

Adjusting Minor Matters of Army Management.  
Under date of April 14th, General Orders No. 14, issued by Gen. Miles, makes the following provisions:

1. Upon recommendation of the chief quartermaster of the department, First Lieut. A. M. Patch, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., for consultation with the chief quartermaster on business pertaining to his duties as post quartermaster, Fort Huachuca, and upon completion of this duty will return to his station.

2. Second Lieut. A. S. McNutt, Ninth Infantry, will proceed from camp near Nogales to Ft. Thomas to superintend selection and shipment of public property, clothing, etc., pertaining to Co. D, Ninth Infantry.

3. Recruit Cornelius Sullivan, Co. D, Ninth Infantry, now at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be sent by the commanding officer of that post, without delay, to the station of his camp—near Nogales, Ariz.

4. The general court-martial convened at Ft. Bayard, N. M., by paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 124, series 1886, is dissolved.  
5. A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Ft. Bayard, N. M., at 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the 21st day of April, 1887, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court—Maj. H. C. Cook, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. J. B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, Thirteenth Infantry.

### OVERCROWDING THE WORKERS.

Circular Warning Sent Out from Humboldt County.  
Following is a copy of a circular which has been received by members of the Knights of Labor in this city:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!  
This is to notify all those who are looking for work that Northern California is completely overrun with men out of employment, and, notwithstanding this, employers are encouraging and shipping in large numbers of cheap laborers from different sources with the evident design of breaking down wages. Particularly is this the case in Humboldt and Mendocino counties. In Humboldt the hours are from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m., and in Mendocino from 6 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m., with from fifteen to thirty minutes for dinner. Men are hired by the month, but are paid by the hour.

Beware of any representations or inducements to come to these counties for big pay and steady work, for they are the result of a concerted plan to glut these counties with labor, so as to force it down to starvation prices.  
Beware of employment officers, who are but the contemptible tools of the employers, who pay them for deceiving the unwary.  
It should also be borne in mind that work practically suspended in the woods about the middle of September.

By order of Local Assembly No. 3387, Knights of Labor, Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., April, 1887.

### THE JAIL-BREAKERS.

Sheriff McCord Thinks He Has a Batch of Them.

Sheriff Kays received a telegram from Sheriff McCord, of Bakersfield, last night, saying:

"Think I have Stoddard and two or three others."  
Stoddard is one of the jail escapes, and, at the time he took French leave, was serving out a sentence for petty larceny. Who the two or three other suspects are can only be surmised. Sheriff Kays will send a deputy to Bakersfield today to identify the prisoners.

Three men arrested by the deputy Sheriff at Pomona, Saturday evening, under suspicion of being jail-breakers, proved to be innocent parties and were discharged yesterday.

### THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Indications.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, April 4.  
—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 53; at 12:07 p.m., 61; at 7:07 p.m., 55. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.01, 30.05, 29.99. Maximum temperature, 63.0; minimum temperature, 53.0. Weather, cloudy.

### A Little Jammed.

F. W. Wood, superintendent of the Temple-street cable road, met with a painful, though it is hoped not serious accident, on Saturday evening. He was coming down town, about 7 o'clock, accompanied by his wife, both seated at the forward end of the dummy. At the corner of Temple and Hill streets a runaway horse attached to a two-wheel cart, and making up hill at a 2-30 gait, collided with the dummy, breaking down the forward railing and screen and pinching Mr. Wood's left leg. The knee was twisted or wrenched in some manner, impairing the superintendent's powers of pedestrianism probably for some days.

Cloak House.  
**GRAND SPRING OPENING,**  
—ON—  
**MONDAY APRIL 4, 1887.**  
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—OF—  
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Light-weight Underwear,  
FANCY  
**SHIRTS!**  
Hosiery,  
Neckwear,  
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A good team, with a three-seated and covered wagon, together with office furniture, will be sold with it if desired.  
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WE HAVE FIVE-ACRE TRACTS,  
Only four and a half miles north of this city, most excellent soil, with water, along the foothills, which we can sell at from \$180 to \$250 per acre.  
**GILBERT & ESTUDILLO,**  
104 NORTH SPRING STREET.  
Steam Litho. Presses.  
REAL ESTATE MAPS  
—A SPECIALTY—  
HOME INDUSTRY.  
**SCHMIDT LABEL AND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.**  
DOWNEY BLOCK,  
LOS ANGELES.  
R. Renshaw, Superintendent.  
**W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,**  
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
San Francisco. New York. Chicago.  
Agencies of W. T. Coleman & Co. at London Liverpool, Astoria, Oregon and Los Angeles, W. Agents and Brokers in every commercial city of prominence in the Union. Our Los Angeles Agency makes a specialty of handling the products of Southern California.  
WINE, BRANDIES, ORANGES, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT, BEANS, ETC.  
Also agents for American Oil Company's WHALE-OIL SOAP.  
**W. L. Locke, Manager Los Angeles Agency,**  
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Unclassified.  
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LOS ANGE



## THE CHINAMAN IN AMERICA.

A Washington Territory Man's Address View.

John N. Denison, A.M., B.D., of Port Townsend, having read articles in the Christian Advocate by Dr. Wheeler and Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, defending the Chinese, publishes the following reply in that journal:

Dr. Wheeler is a most observant traveler. Few men in so short a time could do so much by way of arriving at true conclusions on this difficult question; but his stay was too brief and his information too meager.

Mrs. Dr. Baldwin is thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese in China, at least in one part of China, and has a heart full of sympathy for them, which evidently blinds her to very many of their defects. She evidently is entirely unacquainted with the Chinaman in America. I am amazed at her statement when she says, "Villified by our press, their doors and windows broken over and over again; beaten, shot at, tormented, and never a hand raised in their defense." This statement proves her entirely unacquainted with even the alphabet of the Pacific coast struggle for the past two years, or for that matter, ten years. In every considerable town in Washington Territory there are well-organized bodies of men banded and drilled to protect the Chinamen from violence. Within five miles of where Mrs. Baldwin penned these lines a Methodist Episcopal minister preaches the gospel regularly, whose life was in very serious danger for days, and who was hunted by the rabble to be shot on sight for his valiant defense of these same men. The city of Seattle was declared under martial law for two weeks, for the express purpose of defending helpless Chinamen. The United States has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in military movements to defend these guests, who fatten upon our resources and leave us but little in return therefor.

"The Chinaman is an indigestible element in the American stomach." This is a very true statement. There are some very patent reasons therefor:

1. He does not wish to be digested. He came to be a Chinaman, not an American. He carefully resists all action of American digestive fluids.

2. He is prevented by solemn treaty from assimilating with American social life. It is no fault primarily of America that he is not allowed to naturalize. He alone, of all the inhabitants of the earth, is not allowed by treaty to naturalize as an American citizen. It is not the stomach's fault that he is not digested.

3. The Chinaman is unspeakably dirty. Mrs. Baldwin glorifies him to brotherhood, and nearly to sainthood, but he is in reality a dark-minded heathen, filling the description of all Bible writers as to heathenish practices. The description of Bishop Fowler, wherein he declared that a "glue factory would be a deodorizer in an ordinary Chinese city," is true, despite all the gush and sentiment that would exalt this man to Christian brotherhood without conversion. He brings his filth into our American cities, and one feels the need of fumigation when simply passing through "Chinatown" in any Pacific coast city.

4. He is at war with our wage system. He comes prepared by experience to live on 3 cents per day. He brings no dependents. He has no family. He pays nothing for schools, nor churches, nor government. He lives in squalid houses and stows himself away so carefully that thirty Chinamen can live where five Americans would be crowded. He then can and will work for prices on which the American laborer and his family would starve. America is deliberately suicidal if she wants her laborers reduced to the level of the Chinaman. The individual who would propose such a thing is a knave or a maniac.

5. The Chinaman stands ready to engulf the whole of American civilization. The Vandal of the North destroyed the civilization of Italy and Greece. The Arab-devastated North Africa and made those smiling Christian states a worse desert than the Sahara. The European has left hardly a vestige of the true American. China could land five Chinamen on American soil for every American here. A Chinese Attila may now be growing up on the banks of the Hoang Ho.

6. The Chinaman is introducing into America forms of vice utterly terrible to contemplate. England forced opium on China. China is teaching America its uses. The saloon is bad—awfully bad—but the opium joint is indescribably awful.

The Chinaman is a consummate gambler. He is wild over all forms of games of chance. He is as licentious and as beastly as an American. The horror of England, as exposed by the Pall Mall Gazette, is a legitimate and legalized and highly respectable Chinese occupation, carried on in America just as far as possible.

The Chinaman is a polygamist, or at best a bigamist, and in this he is not restrained in America. If the Moravians are indigestible, the Chinese must be.

7. The Chinaman introduces diseases that are terrible. The leprosy is entering America by the Golden Gate. If the Chinaman be digested, leprosy will be as common in fifty years as consumption is now.

8. The Chinaman is only a guest. He must be protected. He pays no taxes, serves on no juries, supports no almshouses, pays no court fees. He lingers at the American's expense. He needs our armies, but does not enter them. He is, in all social things, a babe in America's arms, who draws his nourishment from her breast and demands her protection, but never thanks her, and makes no return. He is indigestible. God forbid that America should digest him until he is assimilative.

I am not desirous of making a strong case against the man with the queue. I am kindly sympathetic toward him. Nightly he comes to our humble parsonage for instruction, and even as I write the sounds of his voice salute my ear, repeating in concert with the Prayer. Probably not another home in this commonwealth is thus open to him. But the Chinaman is not honest, neither is he truthful. The Decalogue needs no modification to adapt it to the moral necessities of these younger sons of Noah. Human nature is the same everywhere. The unregenerate man lies and steals and deceives to suit his pleasure. This terrible trend to evil

pertains to this fallen race. The Chinaman in his natural state is just like the rest of mankind, and the Christian was but a type of the race. If you trade with him you must watch him. If you hire him, don't pay him until the work is done. Some of them are noble specimens of manhood. Some are the darkest criminals of earth.

The one great need of this silent Mongolian is the same as that of the son of Ham or of Japheth. He needs the converting, regenerating influence of saving grace. Nothing else can or will do for these men what all humanity must have done to restore the image of God.

The problem is a great one. Two classes of people add nothing to its solution. The one is the gushing sentimentalist who would canonize the Chinaman without converting him. The other is the howling, raving sand-lotter, who would drive the whole lot of Asiatics into the sea.

The problem must be solved. America's best brain and heart should be enlisted. God in His providence forces it upon us. The American church should be on its knees before God for that wisdom which cometh down from above, which is "first pure, then peaceable."

Port Townsend, Wash.

Written for The Times.

The Kime of the Real-estate Man.

DEDICATED TO THE FRATERNITY.

It is a "real-estate man."

The first I ever did see:

"Now, by thy shark's-eyes and my father's

Pray wherefore stoppest thou me?"

He grasps me by the button-hole—

"I have some lots," quoth he,

"Hold on, or, by the gods above,

I'll make a ghost of thee.

Six days and nights, through heat and cold;

Through desert wastes of sand;

By the Holy Rood, sans sleep, sans food,

We dole toward this fair land.

And now I scent the orange groves,

I know that I am here,

From thence you see the ocean blue,

Or scan the distant mountains.

Or view the 'Angel City' with

Its groves and springing fountains."

"Unhand me, 'real-estate' fiend,

For I smell you smoking dinner,

And while you doat upon 'real-estate'

My hungry form grows thinner.

My stomach ramps and growls and champs,

Stand off, do not gape at me,

Or by the she-wolf suckled twins

My hunger's rage will slay thee.

Think 'at thou 'is fitting time for me

To talk of 'corner' lottages,

When I would give my claim to heaven

For rich morsel of postage?"

I seized him by his lying throat

Until his shark's-eyes started;

I chucked him on the pavement till

Each seam and button started;

I rolled him in soft "real-estate,"

I punched his nose with butter:

I stuffed a "tract-map" down his throat,

And left him in the gutter.

But from the gutter-mud arose,

As from a babbling pot, sir,

"Low price, fine view, I'll sell to you

A bargain 'corner' lot, sir."

FRANK BORTON.

Famous Earthquakes.

(New York Herald.)

The following is a list of the principal earthquakes that have taken place since the twelfth century, with the casualties caused:

Year.	Place.	Persons killed.
1137.	Sicily.	15,000
1158.	Syria.	20,000
1268.	Cilicia.	60,000
1456.	Naples.	40,000
1581.	Lisbon.	50,000
1656.	Naples.	70,000
1667.	Schamaki.	80,000
1692.	Jamaica.	3,000
1693.	Sicily.	100,000
1703.	Aquila, Italy.	5,000
1705.	Yeddo, Japan.	200,000
1706.	The Abruzzi.	15,000
1716.	Algiers.	20,000
1726.	Palermo.	6,000
1731.	Peking.	100,000
1746.	Lima and Callao.	18,000
1754.	Grand Cairo.	40,000
1755.	Kashan, Persia.	40,000
1755.	Lisbon.	50,000
1759.	Syria.	20,000
1784.	Eztinglian, Asia Minor.	5,000
1797.	Country between Santa Fe and Panama.	40,000
1805.	Naples.	6,000
1822.	Aleppo.	2,000
1829.	Murcia.	6,000
1830.	Canton.	6,000
1843.	Cape Hagler, W. Turk.	4,000
1857.	Calabria.	10,000
1859.	Quito.	5,000
1860.	Mendoza, South America.	7,000
1868.	Town of Peru and Ecuador.	25,000
1875.	San José de Cucuta, Colombia.	14,000
1881.	Seio.	4,000
1886.	Charleston.	96

PRESS COMMENT.

Should Congress begin its sessions in the fall, the melancholy days will be more melancholy than ever.—(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The shadow of Grover Cleveland is so deep in some quarters that the Democratic spoilsman has to whistle to keep from feeling afraid.—(Brooklyn Eagle.)

But the British government is willing, in return, to encourage its merchant marine liberal subsidies. The United States Government is not. Is this wise or right?—(New York Tribune.)

As New York is the pivotal State in the Union in the Presidential election, so the city is the pivot on which the State will turn. And neither political party can afford to omit this fact from its calculations in regard to the future.—(New York World.)

So long as the 3 per cent. bonds furnished an outlet for the accumulating surplus in the Treasury the Democratic majority in the House were able to deter the consideration of a question that, in due course of time, is likely to rend their party in twain. Cleveland Leader.

But, however he may succeed in dragging forth the crimes of Republican rule, his utmost service and his fullest success cannot make good the default of the President and his Cabinet, or obliterate the testimony they have seen fit to offer as to the purity and uprightness of their Republican predecessors.—(New York Sun.)

Mr. Sully's "week pool" to buy Baltimore and Ohio last week failed. No more hopeful thing has happened recently. Analyzed, Mr. Sully's plan was Mr. Villard's over again. It involved raising from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 to buy, on the part of an over-looked enterprise, a property whose exact value is unknown.—(Philadelphia Press.)

The Treasury and the Democratic party can no more be preserved from peril during the next two years without a very weather-wise and courageous navigator at the helm than can the Dauntless beat the Coronet, or the Coronet beat the Dauntless, by sailing in which ever direction the wind may blow, or following the track of the last voyage made. The country will require a financial "boss."—(New York Star.)

Asphaltum.

(Alta.)

When the cholera was at Trinidad the houses that had cellars paved with asphaltum were free from the disease. We want this medicine on the streets of this city.

## LORDBURG!

THE COMING CITY!

POMONA VALLEY.

Location the Most Beautiful in Southern California.

Pure Piped Mountain Water Furnished at Once.

THE PIPES NOW BEING LAID.

Surface Water 8 to 20 ft.—Very Soft and Pure.

The Atchison Railroad Now Building Through the Town, and the Foothill Line of the Southern Pacific Surveyed Half a Mile Further North—School Buildings and Churches to be Erected at Once—A Portion of the Purchase Money Devoted to School and Church Purposes—A Fine View of the San Gabriel Valley to the West and the Santa Ana Valley to the East.

### THREE SALIENT POINTS:

No. 1—Artesian water is found under 200 acres of the townsite, at a depth of from 75 to 180 feet.

No. 2—Pure, cold, "SOFT" water is found under the whole tract at from 3 to 35 feet deep.

No. 3—Mountain water is brought in from the celebrated Indian Hill artesian wells in iron pipes under 100-foot pressure.

Among the coming towns of Southern California, none are laid out with a view to future growth and prosperity, on a grander scale, or in a more beautiful locality than LORDBURG, Los Angeles county.

LORDBURG is located on the Atchison system of railroads—the Los Angeles and San Bernardino line—four miles northwest of Pomona, in a most beautiful portion of the valley, which is as level as a floor over the entire tract, which is a mile square. Through trains will run over this road probably by the 30th of April. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are now surveying a line from Ramona (Shor's Station), past the Raymond Hotel and thence along the foothills above the Atchison road to San Bernardino, and probably thence to connect with the main line after going through the East San Bernardino Valley. Thus LORDBURG will at once have one line of railroad, and within a few months it will have a second.

No lots will be sold at LORDBURG until the day of sale, which will be announced hereafter. From this rule there will positively be no deviation. The price of lots will be scheduled at popular prices, and the lots will be sold at these prices. The choice of location will be sold at auction and the money paid for this choice will go into an improvement fund, which will be devoted to the building of schoolhouses, churches and other public improvements, the details of which will be more definitely announced hereafter.

On the day of sale, which will be duly and extensively advertised, there will be a grand excursion from Los Angeles, and another from Riverside and San Bernardino, over the new line of road, at prices as low as can be had.

It is the intention of the proprietors of this tract to make the coming sale of lots at LORDBURG the crowning act of the season in real-estate operations, and to this end a crowd of people will be gathered on the day of sale. But ample accommodations will be provided for their comfort, so that every one will enjoy the May-day picnic.

The best business men of Los Angeles look upon LORDBURG as the coming town of the interior, and are making arrangements to invest accordingly. A large number of business men stand ready to commence active building operations immediately after the sale, with a view to occupying the stores built. They would commence at once but for the rigid rule that no lots will be sold in advance of the hereafter-to-be-advertised day. The town is now being platted and surveyed, and in a few days more particulars of the sale will be publicly announced.

I. W. LORD, Manager.

\$22.00 for a \$75.00 High-Arm Sewing-Machine And The Weekly Mirror.

THE MIRROR Perfect and Improved High-Arm Sewing-Machine.

For \$22 this machine and WEEKLY MIRROR, postage paid, for one year. This machine is the first of its kind ever offered the public at factory prices, and cannot be bought from agents for less than the price offered. It is the highest run pattern, has self-setting needle; cannot be run backward; has automatic cut-off for driving thread or needles. It vents it from being run backward, thus avoiding all dangers of breaking thread or needles. It is a selfless, light-running machine, accompanied by an illustrated book of instructions, which makes everything so plain and simple that any lady or child can master it. We call this MIRROR HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE, and we warrant it to give full and entire satisfaction in every case, or it may be returned to us within ten days after the receipt of the machine, and the money will be refunded.

The above cut represents our HIGH-ARM MIRROR SEWING MACHINE, the very latest improved machine of the high-arm style; a complete embodiment of all the most recent improvements in sewing machine mechanism; a model selected by us after a careful and critical examination and test of the various machines in the market.

Having arranged with the manufacturers to supply us with these machines in large quantities for spot cash at or very near first cost, we can save our subscribers at least \$45 on the price of each machine. As this is the first time a sewing machine of this character has been offered to the public at about manufacturer's cost, we feel confident our readers will promptly take advantage of this opportunity to provide themselves with first-class high-arm machines, which obtained in any other way would cost them almost three times the amount.

We could fill several columns expatiating on the merits of this high-arm machine, but to save the reader's patience we will simply say that it contains all the modern improvements in strong, simple, durable, light-running and noiseless.

OUTFIT—Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Quilting Gauge, One Screw Driver, Oil Can filled with Oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb-screw and a Book of Directions. The following extra attachments are also furnished free: Buffer, Tucker, Binder, Set of Wide Hemmers and Shirting Plate.

The regular retail price of this machine is \$75. Our price with a year's subscription to the WEEKLY MIRROR is only \$22.

Knowing the character of the machine and the high grade of material and workmanship entering into its construction, we have no hesitation in agreeing to return the money at once to any subscriber who is not fully satisfied on examination that our high-arm machine is fully equal to our representations, we paying freight on return of the machine.

CAUTION—Sewing machine agents will tell you, "Beware of Cheap machines." We tell you, buy the high-arm machine on trial, and if not satisfactory return it. No agent can sell you a machine for less than \$75. Each part of the machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise if any part is broken, for a new piece can be supplied with an assurance of a perfect fit.

The High-Arm Machine is carefully packed and shipped by freight from Chicago. Freight charges are to be paid at point of delivery by the subscriber. Give shipping directions plainly, as well as the postoffice, address the paper is to be sent.

THE LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES—Any person desiring the Daily and this Sewing Machine can have the same by mail for \$29.

Call at Times-Mirror Office and Examine the Machine.

THE TIMES-MIRROR, CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

TESTIMONIALS:

"GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION." PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 30, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The Times-Mirror Sewing-Machine is giving perfect satisfaction; in my opinion it is as good as any \$65 machine. I have not done any heavy work on it yet, but I think it will do it all right. J. W. Koss, Pasadena, Cal.

"HIGHLY PLEASED WITH IT." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: In reply to yours of 20th would state that I am highly pleased with the Premium Sewing-Machine I received with the MIRROR. Gives every satisfaction; so easy to learn how to manage; does such excellent work; in fact cannot praise it too much, and would not take twice the amount it cost me. I am, yours respectfully, Mrs. EDWIN BROWN.

"THE MORE WE USE IT, THE BETTER WE LIKE IT." PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 28, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: I have used your sewing-machine since last July. The more we use it the better we like it. On fine and heavy work it is splendid. We have tried the attachment. In fact, it goes ahead of your advertisement so far. S. W. THUR.

"LIKES IT BETTER THAN THE \$125 SINGER." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The machine gives entire satisfaction. My wife likes it better than the \$125 Singer that it has replaced. Yours truly, JOSEPH WILSON, With Perry, Mott & Co.

"GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION." EAST LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: We have the High-Arm Machine and use it for light family sewing. It gives good satisfaction. Yours etc. S. W. THUR.

"RUNS SMOOTH—AND SEWS EVERYTHING BUT BUTTONS." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The report from the chief engineer of the sewing-department of my domestic establishment is to the effect that the sewing-machine lately furnished by you for \$22 arrived in good order and in due time, and has given entire satisfaction. It runs lightly and with very little noise and performs to perfection all kinds of sewing work with the exception of buttons. Very truly yours, WM. P. WADE.

"TRIED 'EM ALL AND LIKES THE MIRROR MACHINE BEST." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: My wife tried several \$75 machines, and chose the Mirror Sewing-Machine as an equal to the best in the market, for one-fourth of the money. It is perfect in all particulars, and admired by all who see it. My wife has been using it several months, and we both cheerfully recommend it to the public, as represented. WM. L. PRICE, 218 Temple Street.

"SAME IN WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL AS THE HIGH-PRICED ARTICLE." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 31, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: Having sold hundreds of the Remington Sewing-Machines for \$65, which you are now offering with the WEEKLY MIRROR at \$22, I wish to say that the machine you offer is identical the same as the high-priced article both as to material, workmanship and capacity. Being a resident here and an experienced sewing-machine man, I will take pleasure in instructing any one in working the machine, in this place or vicinity. C. E. SPENCER.

"IS DELIGHTED WITH IT." POMONA, Cal., Oct. 25, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The High-Arm Mirror Sewing-Machine came in good time, in excellent condition, without scratch or blemish, and I am delighted with it. We believe the machine is all that you recommend it to be, and think it a rare opportunity for those who want a machine to get a first-class one cheap. Yours truly, Mrs. J. W. STINGFIELD.

"PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT." NORWALK, Cal., Oct. 25, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The High-Arm Premium Machine arrived in prime condition, and is perfect in every respect. Freight \$2.50, with first cost added, making \$22.50 as good a machine as are usually sold through agents for \$75. Well pleased. Yours respectfully, Mrs. E. C. CRANSTON.

"VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT." DOWNEY, Cal., Oct. 26, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: I am very much

pleased with my machine, as far as I have used it, and feel safe in saying that I have just as good a machine as if I had given \$65 for it. Shall advise any of my friends to try this before buying any other, as I think it is fully as good as represented. Very truly, Mrs. MARTHA ALLISON.

"RUNS LIGHT AND EASY—DOES ITS WORK WELL." PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 20, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: In reply to your letter to the machine that it is well liked. It runs light and easy, and does its work well. It is a very cheap machine at price you furnish it. Yours truly, S. A. SHAW.

"EQUAL TO BEST SHE EVER USED." COMPTON, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The High-Arm Sewing-Machine ordered from your company was received in good order, and Mrs. Parcel says it is equal to the best of any other kind she has ever used. Very respectfully, WM. T. PARCEL.

"PROVES SATISFACTORY." SAN GABRIEL, Cal., Oct. 25, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The sewing-machine we received through your office proves satisfactory. Truly yours, W. F. BRADLEY.

"WIFE THINKS IT THE BEST SHE EVER USED." TUSTIN CITY, Cal., Nov. 3, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: We received Premium Sewing-Machine through your office, and my wife thinks the best she ever used, consequently are well pleased. J. W. McLELLAN.

"SUPERIOR IN SOME RESPECTS TO THE BEST." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: My wife and daughter are well pleased with your Times-Mirror Sewing-Machine. They have used several of the best makes of machines and yet say your machine is superior in some respects to those they have used, and in no way inferior. They were at first afraid, as many are, no doubt, that it is too cheap to be first-class, but are now satisfied that it is as good as machines costing three or four times as much. Yours truly, S. A. MATTISON.

"TIGHTENED THE SCREW AND SHE RUNS ALL RIGHT." NEWHALL, Cal., Nov. 2, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: Yours of the 1st inst. received. Will say in reply that soon after I wrote you I discovered the cause of the trouble. The little tension screw in the shuttle had worked loose and was nearly out, and the shuttle thread, in sewing fast, would catch on the and break. I tightened the screw and it now works like a charm; no more breaking thread or irregularity of stitch. Very respectfully, L. A. MYERS.

"ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS THEY EVER MADE." ORANGE, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: We received our High-Arm Sewing-Machine in good order, and I am very much pleased with it, and consider it one of the best investments we ever made. It is nicely finished, and runs strong and light, doing nice work. Any one needing a good machine I do not think can do better than invest \$22 in the machine and MIRROR. Respectfully yours, Mrs. U. L. SHAFFER.

"MORE THAN SATISFIED AND GLADLY RECOMMENDS IT." ORANGE, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: I thank you for sending to us for testimonials, as I had sat my new machine in the park without even threading it, as I was very busy, and had a good machine ready for work I was used to running. So I did not take time to do anything with the new one until I received your letter. Then I brought it out and went to running it to test it. I am more than satisfied, and gladly recommend it to those in need of a machine. I think I would have gained time to have used it long ago. Our little girl wants to write a letter to Mrs. Otis for the children's column. So if it is not worth of a place there, just drop it in the waste-basket please. As ever, MARTHA M. SHAFER.

"EQUAL TO ANY \$65 MACHINE." LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: For the benefit of those who stand in need of a good sewing-machine, I will say, that after using the Premium Machine for about four months, I find it equal to any \$65 machine I have seen. Yours etc., Mrs. A. W. WORK.

Corner Ocean and Oak Los Angeles.



## WIT AND HUMOR.

Sheriff—Now, sir, prepare to meet your doom, and here is a white shirt the country supplies for you. Anarchist—Alas! has it come to that?—*Graphic*.

Before the Magistrate: Judge—You are accused of beating your wife daily. Prisoner—But, your Honor, my doctor recommended me to take exercise.—*French Fun*.

"Ah, Mrs. Tompkins, that's a fine boy," said Flumley, patting the landlady's son on the head. "What do you intend making of him?" "Well, I think of making a policeman of him. He never can be found when he's wanted."—*N. Y. Sun*.

Before introducing a gentleman to a lady get her permission. If you can't get it, make up some plausible lie to tell the gentleman. It is impertinent to question a servant about family matters when visiting. Get hold of one of your host's children and pump him.—*Norristown Herald*.

"My, my," exclaimed a good temperance worker, as he saw a newsboy take a drink of raw whisky; "what a dreadful thing! And so young, too!" "Aw, cheese it, cally," said the boy, interrupting him; "dat's all right. I was brought up on der bottle, don't yer know."—*Washington Critic*.

School Teacher—Come, Bobby, surely you can spell Kentucky—K-e-n-t-u-k-y. Now think what comes after it? Bobby (in deep thought)—Well, I don't know which you mean. There's a George for sister Belle, Tommy Brown for me, and the man pop always tells he will settle with in the morning.—*The Judge*.

He—"From the wapt exprethion of your fathe, Mith Mawv, I know that thith autumnal thunthet awoutheth thought of deephth thentiment in your mind." She—"Y-e-s; I was thinking what a jolly good lot of colors they'd be, if I could only get at them, for my new crazy quilt."—*Harper's Bazar*.

"I tell you, Bradley, that's the smartest dog in the world." "No smarter than a monkey I saw on Walnut street yesterday. He belonged to an Italian organ-grinder. He could count." "The Italian?" "No, the monkey." "O, nonsense, Bradley." "Anyhow, I saw him run up a column."—*Philadelphia Call*.

Mabel—won't you come in, Charlie? Charlie (gloomily)—You forget that your father injured my tenderest feelings last evening, when I was leaving. Yes, darling, but he wore his carpet slippers at the time, and now his foot is done up in a bandage, and he goes on a crutch. Come in, darling.—*Lovell Utison*.

Irish Parent—"Well, sir, when I was a young man I never squandered my father's money in such a scandalous way as you are doing." Son (who knows his father's weakness for cards)—"No, perhaps not; but you've been making up for it by squandering my father's money at a furious rate ever since you were a young man."—*Rambler*.

"What was it that ma said to you when you came in?" whispered young Bobby to Featherly, one of the guests. "O, simply that she was delighted to see me; that was all, Bobby." "I'm glad of it," said Bobby, and a look of genuine relief came over his face, "cause she said this morning that she hoped you wouldn't come."—*N. Y. Sun*.

A St. Louis bank cashier says this is the way to tell a twenty-five from a twenty-cent piece: "On the quarter the eagle is looking over its right wing, and on the twenty-cent piece over the left wing." The chances are twenty-five to twenty that if that eagle looked him straight in the eye the cashier would skip to Canada.—*Philadelphia News*.

Cashier—"All methods of advertising seem to have failed in our case. What is the next thing to be done?" Head of the concern—"I don't know. We might call attention to the firm by giving out that you are several hundred dollars short in your accounts." Cashier—"Don't you think something purely fictitious would answer as well?"—*Tid-Bits*.

Physician—Your husband, madam, is suffering from nervous prostration. Madam—Yes, sir, Physician—And he needs something to quiet him. What is his business? Madam—He is a detective, sir. Physician—Well, slip a \$5 bill into his hand when he isn't looking every two hours during the night, and I'll call again in the morning. Good day.—*N. Y. Sun*.

"I've been riding on the limited cattle train all day, madam," said the tramp in an imploring tone of voice, "and my feet are very tired. Would you mind letting me sleep to-night in the cow pasture back of the barn?" "Certainly not," replied the woman kindly, "and I'll tell John to put up the bars snug and tight so you won't catch cold."—*N. Y. Sun*.

"It's a solemn thing, young man," said the broken-hearted father, "to come into the home of an old man and take away his only daughter, the light of his household, and the prop and solace of his declining years. But you have my blessing, and I wish you every joy and success." "But I won't take her away, sir," interrupted the young man, inexpressibly affected. "We'll both stay right here."—*New York Sun*.

"Most editors are cranks, aren't they, Charlie?" asked young Mrs. Slowboy. "The papers are so full of the queerest cracks and wrinkles." "What papers, darling?" asked Charlie. "Curly papers," calmly replied Mrs. Slowboy, as her husband lay fainting on the floor. They roused him to consciousness, but the vacant stare in his lusterless eyes told them that he knew he had married a female paragon.—*Burdette*.

Seedy individual—I would like to get measured for a suit. Fashionable tailor (suspiciously)—At about what price, sir? Seedy individual—It makes no difference. Fashionable tailor (as before)—We generally require a deposit from unknown parties. Seedy individual (calmly)—I do not wish you to make the suit. It has been so long since I enjoyed this experience that I simply wish to get measured.—*Philadelphia Call*.

"Dear me, Maud, I had such a frightful accident this afternoon." "What was it, dear? Tell me quick!" "Well, I was riding in my car and the horse

became frightened, ran away, and I was thrown out right in front of the Union Club. "How terrible!" "Yes, and that was not the worst. I had forgotten to put on my embroidered stockings. I could have stood the other, but that—" "O, it was horrible!"—*Rambler*.

"Yes, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "everything in this world has its use, although we may not know what it is. Now, there is the fly, for instance. You wouldn't think that flies were good for anything, yet—" "O, yes, I would," interrupted Bobby. "I know what flies are good for." "What, Bobby?" "Pa says that they are the only thing that keeps him awake when you are preaching."—*Life*.

"My dear," remarked Mr. Tomnoddle to his wife, after a little domestic war, "a fool is not the worst thing in the world." "Possibly not, Tomnoddle," she remarked shortly. "On the contrary, my dear," he continued, "I think a fool is more sinned against than sinning, and that he is in many respects a superior person." "Self-praise is half scandal," Tomnoddle said she interrupted, "and I wouldn't say any more if I was you." He didn't.—*Washington Critic*.

"Ahhuh, I've been insulted, don't you know. Weal, downright insulted." "You don't mean it, dear boy." "Ya-a-s, weally. But I got w-weal good and even." "Tell me about it, chappie." "Why, you see, it was this way. I was just saying what I thought of v-vulgar people who w-worked, you know, and that g-great stupid ass, just as plain." "How howlible! And what did you do?" "I just w-wang a chest-nut-bell at him with all my might."—*Merchant Traveler*.

## HEALING IN THE EARTH.

An Electric Pit in Georgia That Contains a Cure for Rheumatism.

A wonderful electric pit, recently discovered three miles from Sharon, Ga., is effecting hundreds of cures from rheumatism. A farmer named Hillman was prospecting for gold. In a little bend of Harden's Creek, where the bank rises abruptly, Mr. Hillman observed some strange discoloration of the soil. He began digging, and finally desisted when he could discover no metallic deposit. A negro who was aiding Hillman had long been afflicted with rheumatism. He noticed that whenever he handled the oozy clay in the pit that the muscles of his hands relaxed, permitting him to use them with all natural ease. When Hillman abandoned the pit disappointed in his search for gold his employee left it surprised at his freedom from the rheumatism of years.

The story soon spread, and people began making visits to the strange spot. Rheumatics resorted thereto, and began to confirm the experience of Hillman's servant. Mr. J. F. Moore, a well-to-do farmer, who for years had been unable to use his hands, after burying them twice in the soft mud of the pit found them fully restored to usefulness. A well-known white lady from Warren county, who was badly drawn up, visited the pit and walked away, declaring herself cured. Charles Callaway, colored, who for ten years walked on crutches, after one visit to the spot left his crutches behind him and walked home.

The most wonderful cure related is that of a colored house-servant of Gen. Heard. This woman was a perfect wreck from rheumatism. A year ago she went to bed and since had to be waited upon like a child. When the virtues of the pit were first mooted her friends concluded to try it. The woman was carried on her bed to the spot, where she was rubbed over with the mud twice. The result was that the woman who had thus been carried to the spot took up her bed and walked home.

The spot is in a dense thicket, rendered almost impenetrable by a laurel growth. Hundreds of people are resorting thither as a matter of curiosity. The water flows in sufficiently to keep the clay in a waxy condition. By applying this clay to the parts afflicted it yields some kind of influence which offers relief.

## Polite Diction in Rochester.

Despite the most careful training on the part of parents and teachers the boys and girls of the present day, and especially the former, persist in using forcible expressions. Yesterday a lady and her young son were seated in a street car near the Fourth Corners. The lady was the pink of propriety, and to all appearance, he would as soon have thought of eating pie with a knife as using slang. He wore a fashionable suit and held a tennis racket in his neatly gloved hand. His fond mother was speaking in an undertone to a friend of the remarkable docility and politeness of her son and especially of his training so far as the street vernacular was concerned. Said she: "Charles would not deviate from the correct fawn of expression under any circumstances." Just then a newsboy poked his head through the car door and yelled: "Paper only 2 cents." The juvenile dude did not raise his eyes, but he gave the intruder a vicious poke with the racket all the same. The gamine burst out with "Cheese that, or I'll give you a smack in the puss." "Oh, raise," said the pink of propriety, "you ain't big enough. Go soak your head and get the bugs out." The expression on the face of the horrified mother was a study. As soon as she could catch her breath she gently observed: "Just wait till I get you home, young man, and I'll attend to your case."—*Rochester Post-Express*.

The base-ball craze has reached its highest point of development in the South. When the Atlanta club is playing in other cities the Atlanta people, men and women, rush to the opera house at the hour set for the game, where there is an actual diamond on the stage, around which are stationed boys in uniform, to represent the real players. They run the bases by telegraph as it is being done in the game at the other end of the wire.

Among a lot of coal recently mined near Pottsville, Pa., was found a piece of crystal rock in the shape of a perfectly formed owl.

## FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.  
Capital.....\$200,000  
Surplus and Reserve Fund.....500,000  
Total.....\$700,000  
ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.  
L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President.  
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.  
Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin,  
O. W. Childs, C. E. Thom,  
Phil Carls, J. B. Lankershim,  
C. Buchanan, Jose Mascor.

Exchange for Sale on New York, London, Frankfurt, Dublin, Paris and Berlin. We receive deposits and issue their Certificates. Buy and Sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF LOS ANGELES.  
CAPITAL STOCK.....\$200,000  
SURPLUS.....100,000  
E. F. SPENCE.....President  
J. F. CRANK.....Vice-President  
J. M. ELLIOTT.....Cashier  
DIRECTORS:  
J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, E. F. Spence, Wm. Lacy, S. H. Mott, Santa Rosa, May 1.

STOCKHOLDERS:  
Estate of A. H. Wilcox, I. W. Hellman,  
O. S. Wilberby, S. H. Mott,  
J. Crank, J. B. Lankershim,  
E. Hollenbeck, E. F. Spence,  
H. Mabury, J. F. Story,  
J. H. Carls, James Lankley,  
J. D. Bicknell, William Lacy,  
J. M. Elliott.

GEN. H. BOWENSHAW, JOHN BRYSON, SR., President.  
F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK  
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.  
No. 54 North Main st., Los Angeles.  
CAPITAL.....\$200,000  
SURPLUS.....20,000  
W. G. Cochran, Col. H. H. Markham,  
Perry M. Green, John Bryson, Sr.,  
H. Sinsabaugh, F. C. Howes,  
Geo. H. Bowenshaw.

Exchange for Sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.  
JOHN I. REDICK, L. N. BREED, President.  
WM. F. BOSBYSHAW, Vice-President.  
WM. F. BOSBYSHAW, Cashier.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK.  
PAID IN CAPITAL.....\$100,000  
MADEIRA BLOCK.  
DIRECTORS:  
L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, H. A. Barclay,  
J. C. Bosbyshaw, M. Hagan, M. Graham,  
E. C. Bosbyshaw, M. Hagan, Frank Rader,  
W. F. Bosbyshaw, John I. Redick.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.  
No. 130 North Main st. \$100,000.  
President.....L. C. GOODWIN  
Secretary.....J. F. CRANK  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater,  
Robert S. Baker, John A. Paxton,  
L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over. Money to loan on first-class security.  
LOS ANGELES JULY 1, 1884.  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK.  
Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. \$100,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$100,000.  
JOHN E. PLATER.....President  
B. S. BAKER.....Vice-President  
GEO. H. STEWART.....Cashier.  
DIRECTORS:  
H. L. Macmillan, Robert S. Baker,  
John E. Plater, Geo. W. Prescott,  
John A. Paxton, M. Widney,  
Jotham Bixby.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business.  
Unclassified.  
LOS ANGELES BOARD OF TRADE  
AND  
Los Angeles Produce Exchange  
BUILDING BONDS.

Subscription books for above bonds are now open at the following places:  
Farmers & Merchants' Bank.  
First National Bank.  
Los Angeles County Bank.  
Los Angeles National Bank.  
Southern California National Bank.  
Savings Bank Southern California.  
Childrens Safe Deposit Bank.  
Hayden & Johnson.  
Reymour & Johnson.  
Germain Fruit Co.

Bonds are issued for the purpose of erecting a building for the joint uses of the two organizations, will bear 6 per cent. interest per annum (net), payable semi-annually, and will be secured by first mortgage on the property and building to be purchased and sold. Bonds can be so by calling at any of the above banks or upon the undersigned.  
R. D. JOHNSON,  
EUGENE GERMAIN,  
Trustees.

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## PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

GOODALL, PARKER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN ROUTES embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B. C. and Puget Sound, Alaska and all coast ports.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR APRIL, 1887.

Steamers	Leave San Francisco	Arrive San Pedro	Leave San Pedro	Arrive Los Angeles
Santa Rosa	Mar. 30	April 1	April 3	April 5
Queen of the Pacific	April 1	April 3	April 5	April 7
Bureka	April 3	April 5	April 7	April 9
Queen of the Pacific	April 5	April 7	April 9	April 11
Bureka	April 7	April 9	April 11	April 13
Queen of the Pacific	April 9	April 11	April 13	April 15
Bureka	April 11	April 13	April 15	April 17
Queen of the Pacific	April 13	April 15	April 17	April 19
Bureka	April 15	April 17	April 19	April 21
Queen of the Pacific	April 17	April 19	April 21	April 23
Bureka	April 19	April 21	April 23	April 25
Queen of the Pacific	April 21	April 23	April 25	April 27
Bureka	April 23	April 25	April 27	April 29
Queen of the Pacific	April 25	April 27	April 29	May 1
Bureka	April 27	April 29	May 1	May 3
Queen of the Pacific	April 29	May 1	May 3	May 5
Bureka	May 1	May 3	May 5	May 7

The steamers Santa Rosa, and Queen of the Pacific leave San Pedro for San Diego on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Bureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports.

Care to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:  
With Santa Rosa, and Queen of the Pacific, at 9:00 o'clock a.m.  
With Los Angeles and Bureka, going north, at 4:30 o'clock p.m.

Freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to  
H. McLELLAN, Agent.  
Office, 8 Commercial st., Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES & SAN GABRIEL VALLEY RAILWAY.

Time table, in effect Nov. 1, 1886.  
Trains leave and arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Depart.	Arrive
9:21 a.m.	7:54 a.m.
10:38 a.m.	8:54 a.m.
2:38 p.m.	12:04 p.m.
4:16 p.m.	1:29 p.m.
5:58 p.m.	4:54 p.m.

\*11:00 p.m. Theater Train—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.  
\*10:36 a.m. ON  
\*10:36 a.m. SUNDAYS ONLY.  
\*To and from Lamanda Park.  
\*To and from Azusa.  
\*To and from West Duarte (Monrovia).

General Freight and Passenger Agent.  
S. P. JEWETT, General Manager.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.  
(Pacific System.)  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For	Destination	Arrive From
8:00 a.m.	Colton & San Geronimo	7:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Colton & San Geronimo	4:25 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	Banning and East	7:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Banning and East	7:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	11:40 a.m.
7:30 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	7:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	9:45 p.m.
4:40 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	7:45 a.m.
1:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	11:50 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	1:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	7:50 a.m.
9:40 a.m.	Long Beach & S. Pedro	4:25 p.m.
4:40 p.m.	Long Beach & S. Pedro	7:35 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	Santa Paula	4:00 p.m.

A theater train leaves Santa Monica every Thursday evening.  
A change has taken place in the receipt and dispatch of mails on line of railway, Los Angeles and San Pedro branch. Hereafter mails will be dispatched to Florence, Compton, Long Beach, Wilmington and San Pedro daily on train leaving Los Angeles at 9:30 a.m. and received at 5:15 p.m. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
R. E. Hawley, Sup. of Pass. & Freight.  
A. N. Towne, General Manager.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

All-Rail Line between National City, San Diego and Los Angeles and points East and West.  
Close connections at Barstow with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and at Los Angeles with Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME TABLE.  
(Taking effect Sunday, November 14th.)

Los Angeles	Leave	Arrive	Los Angeles	Leave	Arrive
San Gabriel	7:00	9:10	San Gabriel	7:00	9:10
San Diego	7:20	9:30	San Diego	7:20	9:30
Colton	8:20	10:30	Colton	8:20	10:30
Barstow	9:15	11:20	Barstow	9:15	11:20
Victor	9:45	11:50	Victor	9:45	11:50
San Bernardino	10:15	12:20	San Bernardino	10:15	12:20
Colton	10:45	12:50	Colton	10:45	12:50
Barstow	11:15	1:20	Barstow	11:15	1:20
Victor	11:45	1:50	Victor	11:45	1:50
San Bernardino	12:15	2:20	San Bernardino	12:15	2:20
Colton	12:45	2:50	Colton	12:45	2:50
Barstow	1:15	3:20	Barstow	1:15	3:20
Victor	1:45	3:50	Victor	1:45	3:50
San Bernardino	2:15	4:20	San Bernardino	2:15	4:20
Colton	2:45	4:50	Colton	2:45	4:50
Barstow	3:15	5:20	Barstow	3:15	5:20
Victor	3:45	5:50	Victor	3:45	5:50
San Bernardino	4:15	6:20	San Bernardino	4:15	